

DAILY REPORT

China

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FOUO INFORMATIONAL AFFAIRS
JOURNAL

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTRY ORIENTATIONS

On Taiwan Reunification

OW250917 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1200 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A reporter asked the spokesman about the issue of potential reunification of China and raised the question: What would China be if the majority of the people in Taiwan were opposed to reunification?

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said: Reunification of the motherland is in the interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. They are longing for reunification. The so-called disagreement of the majority of the people is actually an assumption. The allegations of some people about reunification are due to the prolonged estrangement as well as the Kuomintang's propaganda of anti-reunification. Once they have found out the truth, they will enthusiastically support the program of potential reunification of the motherland.

OAU Summit Meeting "Success"

OW241335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 24 Jul 85

["News Briefing on OAU Summit Meeting" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry extended congratulations on the positive results achieved by the latest summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity at today's weekly news briefing.

The spokesman described the recent 21st O.A.U. summit meeting "a complete success." He said that this meeting "has focused on the economic question of common concern and the question of southern Africa, and adopted the declaration on the economic Africa and a series of other resolutions, giving emphatic expression to the eager desire and strong will of the African countries for strengthening unity and cooperation and invigorating the African economy."

He said that China "is convinced that the African countries and people will surely overcome difficulties, surmount natural disasters and ensure restoration and development of the African economy."

Sino-Japanese Meeting Set

OW240920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The 4th Sino-Japanese meeting of government officials will be held in Tokyo from July 30 to 31, said a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry here today at the weekly news briefing.

The spokesman said Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian will attend the meeting.

Other members of the Chinese delegation are Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Lu Ding, Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jiang Rongli, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Lu Ding, Minister of Communications Chen Yongchang, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Lu Ding and Vice-Minister of Railways Wang Shiqing.

The spokesman said Japanese Foreign Minister Nakasone and his other cabinet members will attend the meeting.

"It will be the first time for government officials in charge of science and technology from the two countries to attend the meeting," the spokesman said. He added that the two sides would mainly exchange views on ways to further develop Sino-Japanese friendly relations and cooperation and on international issues of common concern. The last three meetings of Chinese and Japanese government officials were held in 1980, 1981 and 1982.

NO PROGRESS EXPECTED DURING HELSINKI MEETING

ON241804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1749 GMT 24 Jul 83

["Feature: A Clock That Does Not Tick -- by Correspondents Zhang Guoping and Li Shuangtao" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Helsinki, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Foreign ministers of 13 European countries, the United States and Canada will gather here at the end of this month to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the final document of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The term "spirit of Helsinki" has since been widely used in international politics as a synonym for détente.

While preparations for the occasion are in full swing, however, there is an apparent sense of loss in diplomatic and press circles in this Finnish capital. There seems a question in everybody's mind -- what is there to celebrate:

Former French President Giscard d'Estaing had pointed out ten years ago that the document of the conference itself did not bring Europe any guarantee of peace. Today, Europe remains the focal point of the two military blocs' confrontation, and the European people are still living under the shadow of mass destruction. The superpowers, in quest of military superiority, have singled out Europe as the main site for their arms race. With the holding of one disarmament conference after another, the nuclear arsenals on the European continent have continued to grow.

In fact, the past decade saw repeated escalations of the arms race, with the rivalry extending from the sea, land and air into seabeds and outer space. Former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, a participant at the European security conference, said recently that if gauged from the progress the conference had made in the past decade, it might be said that the clock has not ticked much.

Local press said that the sluggish pace of the European security conference has chilled the festive mood before the planned celebrations -- the fruitless, marathon debates at the follow-up meetings in Belgrade and Madrid were a bore; the Stockholm disarmament conference early last year made little progress; the Ottawa human rights conference last month produced no result and the second-round U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations in Geneva have disbanded in discord.

that any is required of the participating nations to be given their own share of the participating nations' own resources and experience, and it is no more an end in itself and a final destination is reached.

Furthermore, the European security conference must not be confined merely to the East and West European countries or to those European states, generally and comprehensively, to which the United States is allied. It must include the entire world and all countries in the world. That is why, the first sessions of the United Nations General Assembly should all be a focus of attention to the gathering.

[illegible]

(Foot) Suoyang, July 16 (RUMBLE) - The Guangzhou residents of Suoyang is discontent
with all kind of international. They are strongly and collectively organized and have
from September 7 to 18, according to the information from Suoyang area center.

Instructions have been attended to from our headquarters in Japan, the United States, France, Federal Germany, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Brazil and Argentina. We will.

He said that the province could reap the financial benefits, talent and lead to improve the rich business environment.

Joint ventures or partnerships with state foreign capital shall enjoy identical status in reduction of local income taxes within the same zone. In addition,

The vice-governor said that the province had listed 248 projects for completion in metallurgy, mining, power, transport, light industry, food processing, textiles, electronics, medicine, agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding.

The province has signed 20 agreements or contracts with foreign firms totalling 27.72 million U.S. dollars over the last few years.

Guizhou Province, with an area of 170,000 sq. km. boasts of a deposit of 60 billion tons of coal, the largest deposit in southern China. There is also a hydraulic power potential of 13.25 million kw to be tapped.

The province ranks fifth in reserves of phosphorus, zinc, antimony, mercury and rare earths in the nation.

JERRY STAPES

LI XIANNIAN, PARTY FIRST LEADER, AFTER RECEPTION

News (Congressional Leaders)

OW241812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1757 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) — President Li Xiannian, visiting Washington for the second day today toured the Capitol Hill.

President Li was greeted by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Senate major leader Robert Dole and minority leader Robert C. Byrd. They explained to Li the various stages in American history as depicted by the paintings in the Rotunda and then guided the president for a tour of the House and the Senate.

Welcoming President Li to Congress, O'Neill and Dole, representing the two parties in Congress, told President Li that their two parties are both for better relations with the People's Republic of China.

In his reply, Li said that the U.S. and China should maintain good relations and should not quarrel with each other.

Speaking in a chance encounter with the press, Dole said that in his view, the meeting between Chinese President Li Xiannian and U.S. President Ronald Reagan is "another indication" of the improving relationship between the two countries.

He said he is "optimistic and hopeful" about further improvement of U.S.-China relations and he and others support Reagan's efforts for better relations with China.

Dole told the press that he is going to China for a visit about 30 days from now and he felt very much honored for the invitation.

Earlier today, president visited the Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.

Li on Sino-U.S. Relations

OW242042 Beijing XINHUA in English 2028 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) — Advancement of friendly Sino-U.S. relations are in the interests of both the Chinese and American peoples and of world peace, said visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian here today.

He was addressing a luncheon hosted jointly by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the National Council for U.S.-China Trade at the Mayflower Hotel and attended by some 400 people of various circles.

"Although Sino-U.S. relations went through twists and turns and have yet to surmount a major obstacle," he said, "increased Sino-U.S. friendly relations are in the interests of both our peoples and of the maintenance of world peace."

He pointed out that "so long as both sides strictly abide by the principles jointly set forth in the three Sino-U.S. communique, "sustained and stable progress can be made in our relations."

He said: "China is the largest developing country in the world, while the United States is the largest developed country. Each has its own strengths and its own needs. The significance of expanded Sino-U.S. cooperation of mutual interest and mutual benefit on the basis of equality is by no means limited to the economic field. Good political relations are an indispensable condition for the development of economic cooperation, while strengthened and substantial economic relations will promote political relations."

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Turning to the international situation, Li pointed out that maintenance of peace and economic development are today the two primary problems confronting all peoples and have become their most pressing common tasks. He declared that "the Chinese Government firmly pursues an independent foreign policy of peace."

He went on to say that one of China's "long-term basic state policies" is to reach to the outside world and expand China's economic, technological and trade exchanges and cooperation with other countries.

David C. Scott, chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, delivered a welcoming address and Raymond Philip Shaffer, chairman of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, gave a brief biographical account of the Chinese president.

President Li's wife, Lin Jiamai, Vice-Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wang Zhaoguo and other members of President Li's party attended the luncheon.

Li, Weinberger Hold Talks

OW250040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0010 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met with U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger here this afternoon, and both had friendly and frank exchanges of views which they believe are significant.

During their 50-minute conversation at the Madison Hotel where visiting President Li is staying, the Chinese president expressed his appreciation on the efforts made by Mr. Weinberger for fostering the U.S.-China relations.

Weinberger extended his welcome to President Li for visiting the U.S. and thanked him for being able to meet him in spite of the tight schedule.

The defense secretary said that he will make further efforts to foster the development of U.S.-China relations.

Weinberger, who visited China in 1983, recently said that to build an enduring relationship with the People's Republic of China is one of the six main pillars of the U.S. Asian policy, and a secure and successfully modernizing China can be a real force for peace and stability for Asia and the world.

Attending today's meeting on the Chinese side were State Councillor Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wang Zhaoguo, Deputy Foreign Minister Zhu Qishen and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Han Xu.

Participating the meeting on the U.S. side were Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John W. Vessey Jr., Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz and other officials.

Li Peng, Bush Discuss Trade

OW250310 Beijing XINHUA in English 2058 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng held talks here today with U.S. Vice President George Bush and U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington on furthering cooperation in economy, technology and trade between the two countries. They also talked about Sino-U.S. cooperation in the fields of nuclear and hydroelectric power.

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Li Peng said in the talks that China welcomes the participation of U.S. businessmen in China's economic modernization program. On trade issues, Li Peng urged the United States to make efforts to reduce the trade imbalance in the Chinese side. Only by doing so can Sino-U.S. trade develop further, he said.

In reply, Vice President Bush said that the United States is willing to continue economic cooperation with China in all fields and will seek ways to reduce the trade imbalance.

The Chinese vice-premier also briefed Bush on China's policy of economic reform and opening to the outside world. He stressed that China will continue to carry out this policy.

Overseas Chinese Meet Li

ON250404 Beijing XINHUA in English C347 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today Chinese Overseas compatriots and other friends are welcome to go to China for visits, sightseeing, business or academic and cultural exchanges and to see the changes that have taken place in China in the past few years.

He was speaking at a reception given by the Organisation of Chinese-Americans and the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association this evening.

He gave a brief account of the recent developments in China, especially the economic reforms and China's policy of opening to the outside world. He said invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world are China's two basic policies.

On the reunification of China, President Li said the concept of "one country, two systems" which guided the satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question not long ago is also applicable to the question of Taiwan's return to the motherland.

"I hope that the Chinese compatriots residing in the United States and our Chinese-American friends will use their facilities to play an even more active role in helping establish contacts between the mainland and Taiwan and enhancing mutual understanding between compatriots on both sides of the straits," he said.

He urged the compatriots and Chinese-American friends to work together with friends from various circles in the U.S. in making fresh contributions to this end.

He also expressed the hope that through the joint efforts of all who are devoted to Sino-U.S. friendship, the prospects for the relations between China and the United States will become still brighter.

The grand reception, attended by over 800 people, was held at the Hilton Hotel here. Philip Zeidman served as the master of ceremony. Zeidman's son died of illness in China, and because of his son's devotion to Chinese studies, a Chinese studies program was established in the Sidwell Friends School in Washington. It was at this hall last year that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang invited all the faculty members and students of the Chinese program to visit China.

C.K. Jen, president of the Association of Ethnic Chinese in metropolitan Washington, said at the reception that the organization which he represents consists of ethnic Chinese of various disciplines. "We earnestly wish to make use of our capabilities to help the modernization of China," he said.

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President of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association James Tang said that when her association was formed more than 30 years ago, "on account of a time when not only would the people of our two countries become friends, but also when the leaders of our nations would be able to visit each other." The said tonight that dream has become a reality by the visit to the U.S. of President Li.

Chia Wei Moo, president of the National Association of Chinese-Americans, said that in the past, his association has done much to promote cultural, educational and scientific exchanges. "It is now time to increase our efforts in the areas of technical exchange, industrial cooperation and trade. For long-lasting friendship between two peoples must be based on substantive mutual benefits," he added.

At the reception, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler announced the formation of the American-Chinese Medical Assistance Foundation. She said: "This foundation will be the evidence of the commitment by the American people to develop a lasting and mutually beneficial bond with the people of China."

John Denver, an internationally acclaimed American folk singer, sang "Shanghai Blues" for President Li. The song, written by himself after his recent visit to China, was warmly received.

Also attending the reception were Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng, State Councilor Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Wang Zhaoguo, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Han Xu and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel.

Li Hosts Return Banquet

OW250425 Beijing XINHUA in English 0406 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamsi gave a return banquet at the Chinese Embassy here on the eve of their departure from the U.S. capital. The banquet was attended by more than 100 high-ranking U.S. Government officials, including U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Speaking at the banquet this evening, President Li said that "Sino-U.S. relations have traversed a zigzag course. For years, China and the United States were estranged from each other, but we finally normalized our relations by joint efforts. In future, we will continue to cooperate for the benefit of world peace and world economic development and for the long-term interests of the Chinese and American peoples."

"During my stay in Washington D.C.," the Chinese president continued, "I held friendly talks with President Reagan, Vice-President Bush and the secretaries of many departments and had extensive contacts with people from all walks of life. From these talks and contacts, I have gained the deep impression that people across the country both in and out of office all want to learn more about China and further develop Sino-U.S. relations. This desire is sincerely shared by the Chinese people."

Speaking in reply, Vice-President Bush said that the banquet "gives us the opportunity to renew old friendships, establish new ones, and celebrate the progress of Sino-American relations."

Bush said: "As one who has had a great personal interest in China and the Chinese people, I am particularly pleased with the advances we have made in our relations over the past few years. In the decade since I served at our former Liaison Office in Beijing, there has been a tremendous increase in understanding and contact between our two countries."

"Our diplomatic relations are on solid and stable footing," the U.S. vice-president noted. "The many visits, both official and unofficial, reflect the increasing of relations between our countries. Our economic relationship has also grown. Our nations have enjoyed a surge in trade, investment and technology exchange."

Referring to the five agreements signed yesterday, Hoff said he expected them "to contribute to continued improvement in Sino-American economic relations, as well as to a broader understanding between our peoples."

The U.S. vice-president also remarked that he was delighted to accept the Chinese Government's invitation to visit China in the near future.

Also attending the banquet were Sen. George Bush and Sen. George Waller, members of Defense Caucus Weinberger and Sen. Weinberger, the President's national security adviser Robert McNamara, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel, former Ambassador of State Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig.

Present on the occasion were also Vice-Premier Li Peng, State Councilor Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Deng Huiyuan and other leading members of President Li's party.

FOURTH PRC ENVOY INQUIRY ON SINO-U.S. TIE

HN231234 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 14, 14 Jul 62 pp 1-4

[Article by staff reporter Hu Qiao: "Another High Tide in Exchange Between Two Great Nations -- Visiting With Zhang Wenjin, Former Ambassador to the United States"]

[Text] As President Li's visit to the United States approaches, this major event in the history of Sino-U.S. relations has been much discussed by people in China as well as those abroad. People are looking forward to the success of this visit as well as to another high tide in the friendly exchanges between these two great nations following this visit. Precisely with such feelings in my mind, I visited Comrade Zhang Wenjin, the former Chinese ambassador to the United States who has just left office and returned to China.

Comrade Zhang Wenjin is an experienced diplomat. He has been the ambassador to Pakistan and Canada. In addition, as member of Chinese Government delegations, he has attended many important international conferences. In 1963, before he was appointed ambassador to the United States, he was the vice foreign minister. My first impression of him is that he is an amiable scholar. With a pair of spectacles on his nose, he is gentle and speaks slowly in a southern accent. His remarks are sometimes mixed with English words and remarks. People who know him know that he was Premier Zhou's interpreter and that he can answer questions raised by reporters in English.

One topic of conversation was Sino-U.S. relations.

"In retrospect, it is certainly true that great progress has been made in Sino-U.S. relations as a result of a series of important events. It started by what Premier Zhou Enlai's meetings with Charles McArthur and President Nixon during his 1972 visit and their signing of the Shanghai Communiqué led to the opening of the doors of the United States and China, which had been closed to each other for more than 20 years. In 1979, China and the United States formally established diplomatic relations and Vice President Deng Xiaoping visited the United States and met President Carter. All these led to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter visited the United States in January, and President Reagan visited China in April of the same year. This gave further impetus to the development of relations between the two countries when they had agreed their desire to each other. In this period, the relations between the two countries and with many complications and, subsequent to the complications on many occasions, they had enhanced their mutual understanding and the relations between the two countries had taken a rather smooth and stable course of development. President Li's current visit to the United States has great significance and will definitely give a powerful push to the development of relations between the two countries."

Comrade Zhang Wenjin's conclusion remarks, I think, have rich contents. I asked him to say something about his impressions of Sino-U.S. relations during the 2 years of his office.

"My impressions are both many and profound" he said with a smile.

"During the 2 years I spent in the United States, there was a gradual change in the rather stagnant Sino-U.S. relations and these relations gradually became more lively." He recalled that around March 1983, when he assumed office, some U.S. officials and ordinary people held different views on China's internal and external situations and on U.S. China policy. Some were uncertain about China and were on guard against it. Strategically, the United States considers China's foreign policy to be a most sensitive issue. Changes in China's U.S. and Soviet policies are particularly sensitive. Between 1981 and 1982, the United States continued its arms sales to Taiwan, there was the issue of the Wuguang railroad bonds, and the United States unilaterally imposed restrictions on the import of Chinese textile goods. All this had made Sino-U.S. relations appear gloomy.

"However, as a result of a series of events, particularly Premier Zhao's visit to the United States, many Americans have gradually realized that China indeed pursues a foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, that China does not attach itself to any superpower or superpower bloc, and that China independently decides on its own stand on international issues on the basis of the correctness and appropriateness of things and actions. China pays close attention to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and duly contributes its own efforts to it. In addition, China asks the United States to strictly adhere to the principles stipulated in the various communiqués reached by the two countries in order to propel the development of the relations between them. Those U.S. officials and ordinary people who came into contact with me showed a rather satisfactory understanding about China's foreign policy."

"As for the problem of arms sales to Taiwan, China and the United States released a joint communique on 17 August 1983, in which the United States declared that 'it does not pursue the implementation of a long-term policy of selling weapons to Taiwan,' and promises that 'it plans to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan and, over a period of time, this will lead to the final solution of this problem.' This communique means a restriction for the United States and we demand that the United States implement this communique in its actual deeds.

"Concerning trade, since last year, the import and export trade between China and the United States has reached an historic high, the pace of industrial and technical cooperation has been quickened, and the United States has jumped to first place among all countries in its businessmen's direct investment in China. The United States has to some extent relaxed its controls over the transfer of technology to China, but there are still fairly strict controls. There are great prospects for economic cooperation and trade between China and the United States.

"Generally speaking, the development of Sino-U.S. relations has mainly been due to the fact that both countries have sufficient understanding of the great significance of the normalization of their bilateral relations. Americans are becoming increasingly clear about China's contribution to the stability of the Asian-Pacific region, China's role in the Third World, and China's economic strength, and realize that Sino-U.S. relations must not be undermined. One of the keys to Sino-U.S. relations is how the United States treats China and how it evaluates China's international position. Through his visit, President Reagan acquired personal experience of this and he said that China and the United States 'shoulder special responsibility for safeguarding world peace.'"

When Comrade Zhang Wenjin talked about the achievements in developing Sino-U.S. relations, he was particularly enthusiastic in praising the American people for their friendly feelings for China. U.S. newspapers, journals, and other means of propaganda have carried many reports about China. American people are interested in China's fine traditions and ancient civilization, and study and analyze China's political situation and economy. Many articles about China have been frontpaged. Many reports about China are fairly accurate. "Of course," he said with a smile, "American people have failed to understand quite a few things about China. For example, when some of them talked about China's economic reform, they said that China would follow a capitalist road. I said in return that the United States was also carrying out a reform and asked them whether this meant that the United States would follow a socialist road." I could not help but burst out laughing. Comrade Zhang Wenjing proved himself to be a quick-minded diplomat.

"What then are the unfavorable factors for and obstacles to Sino-U.S. relations?"

"China and the United States differ in their social systems and there are long-standing gaps between them that have formed in history. However, this has not hindered the development of their relations. At present, the biggest obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations is the Taiwan problem. There is still an anticommunist and pro-Taiwan force in the United States that regards Taiwan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States. The United States is unwilling to see reunification between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland. The 'Taiwan Relations Act' continues in force and much of this act runs counter to the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and encroaches on China's sovereignty.

"There are still inequalities in Sino-U.S. economic cooperation and trade. Some U.S. legislation is outmoded and there are still quite a few restrictions on U.S. imports from and exports to China, to U.S. technology transfers to China, and to the provision of U.S. credit to China. U.S. protectionism is on the rise. In Sino-U.S. trade, China has long had huge trade deficits. Moreover, the Sino-U.S. nuclear energy cooperation agreement has been initialed but the formal signing of the agreement has been put off by the United States. China and the United States have failed to reach a Sino-U.S. investment protection agreement. A new agreement on Sino-U.S. shipping problems remains to be drawn up and signed and there have been problems in the implementation of a Sino-U.S. aviation agreement. Problems in these areas have not yet been solved due to the various obstacles put up by the United States in the course of the talks.

"From my contacts with American official and nonofficial quarters, I deeply felt the differences in historical backgrounds and present conditions between China and the United States and the lack of full understanding between the two countries. The American people do not quite understand the Chinese people's ideology, political ideas, and some traditions and ways of thinking, or maybe they still cherish some prejudices. For example, on the issue of Taiwan, some Americans do not understand the Chinese people's strong national feelings for safeguarding the nation's unification. Conversely, we do not quite understand the complexities of American society. In spite of many differences in social reality and thinking, I do appreciate one point about the American people: They are willing to listen to and try to understand other people's opinions, and they are willing to discuss things, although differences of opinion may not be settled.

"It is an important and also a complicated task for us to correctly maintain and develop Sino-U.S. relations. Sometimes, a seemingly trivial matter may become a serious event. There is no lack of instances in this regard. For example, the Wuguang railway bonds case was staged by some people who tried to make trouble willfully, but the Alabama District Court decided in 1982 that the Chinese Government should compensate the plaintiffs by a sum of \$41.3 million. Because we argued strongly on just grounds and the two governments took some measures after consultation, the district court finally overruled the unreasonable claims of the plaintiffs last year, and a hidden peril in Sino-U.S. relations was thus removed. In short, the government can exert influence on many issues.

"I am lucky, because I could assume the office of ambassador to the United States when Sino-U.S. relations began to develop and could thus make contributions to this development. I have made good friends with many American people who are sincere. When I was leaving my post for home, not only celebrities in all circles gave me warm farewell parties, but American official quarters also held grand farewell meetings for me. I was received by President Reagan and was also warmly received by Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz. This was not a matter of my personal prestige; it showed that the United States did highly value its relations with China."

Comrade Zhang Wenjin finally told me that he toured many places in the United States and had been to 30 states. Wherever he went, he was warmly received by the local people. He gave speeches in many places and answered many questions posed by enthusiastic Americans. The American people showed high interest in China's development and reforms and they were eager to know more about China. China's celebration of her 35th birthday, China's economic reform and open-door policy, China's reasonable settlement of the Hong Kong issue, and even China's achievements at the Olympic Games all aroused warm feelings among the American people.

He also told me a story about an American woman who had taken infinite pains to promote the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Her name is Mary Diamond. Her father was a faithful friend of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of Edgar Snow. After Snow died, Diamond and her husband founded the Snow Foundation. She went to many places and did a great deal of work for the development of Sino-American friendship, and she finally passed away from constant overwork. Now her husband has taken over her job as president of the foundation. Comrade Zhang Wenjin became quite emotional when talking about this and I was also moved.

After talking about all this, we returned to discuss President Li Xiannian's visit to the United States. We more firmly believed that the first visit by a PRC state president to the United States will certainly score great successes. People will see that when the two great nations on both sides of the Pacific join hands, they will make historic contributions to the world's development and to world peace.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SINO-U.S. TRADE OBSTACLES

HK241022 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0341 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing 24 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- RENMIN RIBAO publishes a signed article today, reviewing the development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations, and indicating that many obstacles exist in the relations.

According to the article, China and the United States have signed a series of accords on economic and technological cooperation over the past year and the contacts between the industrial circles of the two countries have been all the more frequented. By the end of 1984, the volume of direct investments by U.S. corporations in China was close to \$1 billion. The number of Sino-U.S. joint ventures rose from 21 in 1983 to 63 by the end of 1984. The trade volume between the two countries grew by 39 percent in 1984 compared to 1983, accounting for \$6.1 billion, a record high. According to U.S. statistics, the trade volume between the two countries in the first quarter of 1985 was \$1.7 billion and will exceed \$7 billion for the entire year.

The article says, we are happy to see that President Reagan and people of insight in the United States have made new efforts in developing Sino-U.S. economic cooperation. The United States has relaxed its policy of restricting technological exports to China somewhat, and the period for examination and approval of export licenses has been shortened somewhat. An official of the U.S. Department of Commerce recently said that the simplified procedures for the issuance of batches of export licenses for advanced technology will be adopted instead of the examination and approval of individual items.

However, many obstacles still exist in Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations. Some of the obstacles derive from some outmoded U.S. laws; others from some more recent, similar laws and measures. For example, in technological exports to China, the "national security examination" and the "examination by the Coordinating Committee for Export Control" are still in effect. The United States is the only one of all the developed countries that refuses to give China universal preferential treatment. And the United States has all along opposed the restoration of China's status as a member country in the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

According to the article, U.S. annual imports stand at \$300 billion, while China's exports to the United States total only \$2.3 billion; this is an extremely small proportion. This illustrates that the potential for China's exports to the United States is great and its development should be promoted. However, in recent years, some individual new U.S. laws have created new obstacles. An obvious example is the new regulations on restricting the import of textile products to the United States, which have been implemented since 1984. The new regulations violate many international treaties the United States has signed or participates in, and the Sino-U.S. accord on trade relations and the accord on trade in textile products. They have injured China's industry and employment and development in trade and economy. More serious is the case that, if the bill under discussion in the U.S. Congress on the textile products and garments trade act of 1985 is adopted, China's quota of textile products and garments exported to the United States will be reduced by 56 percent compared with the 1984 total. China will suffer a heavy loss in foreign exchange income. In addition, the bill will extend restrictions to linen, hemp and silk products; and China will meet with still greater losses, and this will eventually injure Sino-U.S. trade relations seriously.

The article says, it is our sincere hope that the U.S. Administration and people of all circles will continue to push forward the developing trends in Sino-U.S. trade, economic and technological cooperation relations, and at the same time, promote as quickly as possible the revision or cancellation of those outmoded U.S. laws that hinder the smooth development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries and prevent the emergence of similar new laws or regulations, in order that the economic and trade relations between the two countries may further develop.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON SINO-U.S. TRADE RELATIONS

HK241539 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 14, 16 Jul 85 p 23

[Article by Ni Zhou: "U.S. Export Control and its Policy Toward China"]

[Text] In postwar years, the United States has always exercised strict control over the export of technologies and technological products to foreign countries, especially to socialist countries. It not only restrains the export and transfer of sophisticated technologies by other major industrially developed countries in the West through the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Export Control, but also enforces a set of stricter control measures at home by classifying various export destinations. The classification in its export control regulations is as follows: Group V includes the allies of the United States (such as Britain, France, the FRG, and Italy) and some friendly countries that are not its allies (such as India and Yugoslavia); Group T includes countries in Central and South America (except Cuba); Group S includes Libya; Group Q includes Romania; Group W includes Hungary and Poland; Group Y includes the Soviet Union, some Warsaw Pact countries, Mongolia, and Laos; Group Z includes Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Cuba.

After 1949, the United States put China in Group Z. Later, with the changes in the international political situation, it changed its economic policy toward China. Before Nixon visited China in February 1972, the United States announced that China was being shifted to Group Y; after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, it announced in April 1980 that China alone was listed in Group P; in June 1983, U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldrige announced that China was being upgraded to Group V.

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At the same time, Baldrige also said that export license applications for products and technologies that have a bearing on state security of the United States will continue to be screened according to the state security procedures if the products and technologies are exported to China. So, China is the only country in Group V that is still subject to security check.

In the last 2 years, Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations have developed substantially. In 1984, the two-way trade volume between the two countries increased to \$6.1 billion from \$4.4 billion in 1983, and the growth rate was 38.4 percent. Reportedly, in the first 2 months of this year, the trade volume between China and the United States reached \$1.1 billion, showing an increase of 19 percent over the same period of last year. However, the development of Sino-U.S. trade and economic relations is still hindered by some inappropriate laws of the United States and its restraints on some imports from China, exports to China, technological transfers to China, and credit arrangements concerning China. This state of affairs is still affecting economic, technological, and trade cooperation between the two countries.

GERALDINE FERRARO INTERVIEWED ON PRC VISIT

OW231037 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Geraldine Ferraro, the first woman who campaigned for the vice presidency of the United States last year, is now visiting China. Now, here is the report:

Geraldine Ferraro and her family are in China for what she described as a vacation and to celebrate the 25th anniversary of her wedding. However, while in Beijing she did little shopping and sightseeing. Instead, she talked to government officials and leaders of nongovernmental organizations and businesses, trying to find out what is going on in China, how the country's open-door policy is progressing, and the possibilities for further Sino-U.S. cooperation in economy and technology.

[Begin Ferraro recording] What I'd been trying to do was talk a little bit about, not only the past, and conveying a few thoughts on the campaign when asked, but also talking a little bit about, quite a bit about, the future. Our relationship, of the two countries, is truly just beginning. We are a historically older nation, and the most fully-developed nation in the world. Normalizing relations and beginning to exchange culture, exchange ideas, and when they asked me if what I am very concerned about, is hopefully exchange views on our national security. [end recording]

Ferraro failed in her candidacy for the vice presidency last year, but still has her eye on government office. Besides, she wants her three children, two daughters and one son, to learn more about the world in China, which, she says, is going to have a tremendous impact upon their future. Ferraro's visit comes at a time when two issues have caused a fair amount of concern among the Chinese people. One is the adoption of a U.S. congressional amendment, based on reports distorting China's family planning policy. Ferraro says she has taken notice of the strong reaction by President Li Xiannian before his departure for North America. She says she hopes her visit could convey the idea that the bill does not reflect the Reagan government's policy, but is a reflection of concern of some people in the United States.

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On the general bill under discussion in the U.S. Congress, which restricts U.S. imports of textiles and garments from China and other Asian countries in the region, she says: When she returns she will convey the feelings of the Chinese on this matter.

[Begin Ferraro recording] I will be going back to Secretary Baldrige, whom I had spoken with before I left. He is anxious to not only continue the trade negotiations that have begun with China, not already in effect, but he sees this as an opportunity for both of our nations to have an ongoing economic relationship. So I am going to report back to him on our discussions, the concern of the Chinese people about what is happening in textiles, and concern about the feeling of protectionism. [end recording]

Ferraro is interested in China's ongoing economic reform and the open-door policy. I asked her what she would do if she were elected the president or vice president of the United States, in handling her China policy.

[Begin Ferraro recording] If I were, I would probably be doing exactly the same thing that Ronald Reagan is doing right now, which is [word indistinct] economic choke on saying that. But I would be pursuing an active trade policy. I'd be pursuing educational, cultural exchanges, I'd be making sure that the Chinese understand the feelings of the American public on trade, I'd be soliciting your markets for our technology. [end recording]

In spite of her heavy schedule in Beijing, Ferraro did not neglect her silver wedding.

[Begin Ferraro recording] We've got a healthy marriage and that's nice, and we spent a little time today celebrating it. We are going to have a good bottle of Champagne and a nice dinner, Chinese dinner, of course. I will not eat Western food while I'm here. [end recording]

Geraldine Ferraro, the first American woman who has run for the vice presidency of the United States.

PRC ARCHWAY GIFT EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

OW241626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Archway Across the Ocean" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The prefabricated components for an ancient Chinese-style decorated archway, to be built in Washington D.C., left here for the U.S. city today, BEIJING DAILY reported.

The 19.4-meter-long and 14.5-meter-high archway, known as a pailou, has been designed by the Beijing Ancient Architecture Construction Corporation, which will also be in charge of the building work in Washington's Chinatown.

The building of the Archway is part of an agreement signed by the mayors of Beijing and Washington last year.

SHABANOV WARNS AGAINST U.S. 'STAR WARS'

OW240316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Vitaliy Shabanov warned the United States here today that the Soviet Union had the means to retaliate against and beat the U.S. "star wars" program. Writing in an article in the government newspaper IZVESTIYA, General Shabanov charged the United States with attempts to seek military-technical superiority over the Soviet Union. He claimed that Washington is intensifying its efforts to work on space-based attack weapons as well as the defensive shield aimed at launching installations and command posts of the Soviet strategic forces. "If Washington does not take reasonable steps to curtail work in this direction, the Soviet Union will have no alternative but to take countermeasures," Shabanov added.

He said that Soviet scientific-technical achievements have played and will continue to play a most important role in strengthening his country's defense capability. He did not spell out what countermeasures Moscow might take but said that they would not be a simple copy of the American program and its technological aspects.

Shabanov's criticism was believed to be the sharpest censure made by Moscow on Washington since the end of the second round of Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks. Shabanov, 62, one of the 10 deputy defense ministers, has held the post since 1978.

NAVIGATION GROUP VISITING HEILONGJIANG

OW241247 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] In accordance with the agreement of the Chinese-Soviet Joint Commission for Border River Navigation, a seven-member Soviet navigational technology delegation headed by (Sukhov), Soviet cochairman of the commission and chief of the administration of the Amur Shipping Company, made a familiarization tour in Heilongjiang Province from 15 to 22 July.

Members of the delegation were acquainted with part of the Songhua Jiang waterway, river transportation, loading and unloading work at ports, and shipbuilding, and visited an industrial enterprise in Harbin. An Zhedong, vice governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, met the Soviet delegation. The Soviet delegation left Harbin for home on 22 July.

HEILONGJIANG TO PURCHASE THREE PASSENGER PLANES

SK250701 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The five-member Soviet delegation headed by Vasilii S. Studenikin, general director of V/O Aviaeksport of the Soviet Union, and accompanied by Zhang Yu, deputy general manager of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, arrived in Harbin City on 23 July.

The delegation held talks with provincial representatives concerning the province's purchase of three TU-154MS passenger jumbo planes. On the afternoon of 24 July, both sides signed a purchase contract at a signing ceremony.

Attending the ceremony were An Zhedong, vice governor of the province; Chen Jianfei, adviser to the provincial leading group in charge of preparatory work for organizing a local civil aviation company; (An Yushu), deputy leader of the provincial leading group; and (Wang Fuxian), director-general of the provincial Civil Aviation Administration.

WANG ZHEN, NAKASONE DISCUSS MAINTAINING PEACE

OW241644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 (XINHUA) -- If Japan and China go hand in hand and further strengthen their friendship, they are certain to be able to help prevent world wars and nuclear conflicts, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here today. Nakasone made this statement at his official residence while receiving Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association.

Wang is heading a Chinese delegation here to attend the presentation ceremony of a peace statue in Nagasaki, a gift to Japan from China. Wang delivered a personal letter to Nakasone from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China.

The prime minister said that he is sure to visit the statue of peace when he goes to Nagasaki, one of the two cities struck by U.S. atomic bombs in 1945.

Six Japanese organisations for promoting Japan-China friendship hosted a banquet this evening in honor of the visiting Sino-Japanese Friendship Association delegation headed by Wang Zhen. Speaking at the banquet, Wang said: "To stimulate and diversify our domestic economy and to open to the outside world is our basic national policy." With economic development, China can make greater contribution to maintaining world peace, he added.

SINO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC LAW FORUM MEETS IN QINGDAO

OW241054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Qingdao, July 24 (XINHUA) -- China is making steady progress in the task of drawing up laws and regulations governing companies, joint operations, foreign enterprises and foreign trade, according to a Sino-Japanese forum on economic laws here today.

Song Rufen, vice-chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress, said at the forum that China has already enacted more than 50 laws and regulations concerning economic ties with foreign countries -- 10 by the congress and over 40 by the State Council. They cover Sino-foreign joint ventures, and patents and trade marks.

China has also signed agreements on investment protection with 12 countries, investment insurance agreements with the United States and Canada, and agreements on avoidance of double taxation with six countries.

It is now negotiating with the Japanese Government on investment protection.

The forum, which opened in Qingdao, Shandong Province, on Monday, is being attended by 200 Chinese and Japanese experts.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS JAPANESE MEDIA EXECUTIVE

OW242134 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] State Councillor and concurrently Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met with (Masafumi Kiriha), director of the Chugoku Broadcasting and Television Station in Japan's Hiroshima, and his entourage this afternoon.

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DPRK PARTY DELEGATION FETED IN SHANGHAI

0W230805 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a banquet in honor of the DPRK's South Hamgyong Provincial Korean Workers Party Committee delegation 20 July. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and (Yi Chi-song), head of the Korean delegation, successively spoke at the banquet.

Rui Xingwen said: The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is unbreakable. The people in Shanghai will, as always, endeavor to develop friendship and cooperation between Shanghai Municipality and South Hamgyong Province. (Yi Chi-song) said: The people of South Hamgyong Province will also work for bilateral cooperation.

Chen Guodong, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Wang Yong, political commissar of the PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai; and Sun Guisheng, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, attended the banquet. Jiang Guanghua, deputy director of the International Liaison Department, who is accompanying the distinguished Korean guests, also attended the banquet.

SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE FORCES REAFFIRMED

BK241203 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 23 July, Li Xiannian said in Washington he hopes the nuclear arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva and the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit will achieve results that will benefit world peace. Li Xiannian said this during talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. On the Cambodian issue, Li Xiannian pointed out during the talks that the recent conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers produced good results and issued a good statement. He said China will continue to support the struggle by the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces against the Vietnamese aggressors. China will support the three sides to increase their unity. In the future, China will not support any one party to hold power and will not support the elimination of any one party either. Li Xiannian also pointed out that recently the Democratic Kampuchean side issued an important statement elaborating its position on a number of important issues. We consider that this statement is in conformity with the Cambodian situation and shows that the Democratic Kampuchean side has goodwill in resolving the Cambodian issue.

INDONESIA APPROVES REOPENING DIRECT TRADE

OW241650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Hong Kong, July 24 (XINHUA) — Indonesian President Suharto has approved the reopening of direct trade with China, suspended 18 years ago, according to a report reaching here today.

Suharto told Cabinet ministers general trading rules would be applied and almost any kind of goods could be exported or imported, a presidential spokesman said.

The president also said the ports of Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya and Ujung Pandang would be opened to Chinese vessels and more might open later.

Seven Cabinet ministers, the military chief and the head of the Intelligence Coordinating Board have been ordered to facilitate trade with China, the spokesman said:

Indonesia's Chamber of Commerce and Industry signed a memorandum of understanding with China this month to resume trade and an 80-men chamber delegation will visit China on Friday to seek the first business contracts.

HONG KONG BASIC LAW CONSULTANCY GROUP MEETS

OW242224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Hong Kong, 23 Jul (XINHUA) — The six-member group responsible for drafting the constitution of the consultancy committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China held its first meeting in Hong Kong today.

After the meeting, Li Fushan, convener of the group, said: The group has decided to formulate a preliminary draft constitution based on the guidelines of the Sino-British joint statement, the documents of the first meeting of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law, and the first meeting of the Basic Law Consultancy Committee. The group will submit the preliminary draft to the second plenary meeting of the Basic Law Consultancy Committee scheduled to be held on 20 August.

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Li Fushan said: In drafting the constitution, the group will consider opinions from various quarters. Any written opinion may be forwarded to the six-member group before 10 August. Members of the Basic Law Consultancy Committee attending the group's meeting today were Mao Junnian, Situ Hua, Li Zhuming, Li Fushan, Liao Yaoshu, and Tan Huizhu.

HONG KONG'S DRAGONAIR BEGINS PRC SERVICE

OW241301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Hong Kong, July 24 (XINHUA) — Chao Kuang-piu, chairman of a new Hong Kong airline is leaving here for Beijing today to discuss opening chartered flights to a number of destinations in the Chinese mainland.

In an interview with XINHUA, Chao Kuang-piu said that his company, the Hong Kong Dragon Airways (Dragonair), would inaugurate commercial service on Friday with a chartered flight to the east Malaysia city of Kota Kinabalu. It also planned to fly to Beijing, Shanghai and other big cities on the Chinese mainland, he disclosed.

The infant Dragonair, incorporated in Hong Kong on May 24, hopes to promote air service between Hong Kong and other major Chinese cities, Mr Chao said.

The Hong Kong Dragon Airways (Dragonair) received the air operator's certificate here Tuesday from the Hong Kong Civil Aviation Department.

Dragonair, a subsidiary of the Hong Kong Macao International Investment Co. Ltd., is Hong Kong's second airline. The other is Cathay Pacific under the Swire Group. It has chartered a 120-seat Boeing 737-200 aircraft and recruited eight flight deck crew members from Britain.

XINHUA ROUND-UP VIEWS FRG UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

OW251108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Round-Up: Bonn Tormented by Unemployment Problem by Li Zhongfa" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The Federal German Government and the Federation of German Trade Unions agreed today in a joint statement that to create more jobs has become a "central political task" for the country.

The statement was released after an important meeting was held between the Kohl government and the federation at the chancellor's office last night. The meeting focused on ways to tackle the unemployment problem which has become so serious that it has disturbed the country's economic and political life. The meeting, which was also attended by seven Cabinet ministers and many trade union leaders, was described by public opinion as one having "the nature of opening up a path for the future" unemployment has worsened in the past few years despite a modest economic recovery in Federal Germany. Statistics released by the Federal Labor Office show that the number of jobless soared to 2.2 million in May at a rate of 8.6 percent. The newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU predicted that the rate will climb to 9.5 percent at the end of this year against 9.4 percent of last year.

Another newspaper, WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, described this massive unemployment as a primary social "evil."

This is no exaggeration. The unemployment problem not only affects the economic recovery in the country, but also threatens the very existence of the Kohl government.

The Kohl's government's failure to control mounting unemployment has made the ruling party vulnerable to the opposition's attack. WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG said in a commentary that the unemployment issue will determine the destiny of the Kohl government.

The government differs with the federation as to the ways to solve this problem. The government believes that stable finance and higher productive capacity of enterprises will help provide more job opportunities. The federation which is pessimistic about the government policy, demands the government allocate 17.3 billion U.S. dollars in five years to tackle the unemployment problem.

The two sides agreed to hold a round-table meeting scheduled for early September. It will enable the government, the federation and the employers association to further discuss specific measures to tackle the unemployment problem.

However, the joint statement also revealed that the differences remain between the government and the federation on the policies for the unemployment problem.

BRITISH EXPERT ROSE SMITH DIES IN BEIJING

OW231908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- British expert Rose Smith who worked in China for more than 20 years died of illness at 7:55 p.m. here today at the age of 94.

Rose Smith, a veteran of the international communist movement and an old friend of the Chinese people, joined the British Communist Party when it was founded.

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She came to China in 1962 and worked as an English language polisher first at the Foreign Languages Press and then at XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

When she was seriously ill, Wan Li, vice-premier and member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, visited her in the hospital on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

Director-General of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Mu Qing and director of the Bureau of the Foreign Experts Affairs under the State Council Zhang Jinchuan also went to see her at the hospital.

Her two sons and other relatives came to Beijing to see her from Britain and Australia.

PANDA, CHING-CHING, DIES IN LONDON ZOO HOSPITAL

OW221806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Ching-Ching, one of two giant pandas presented by the Chinese Government to the British people in 1974, died in the London Zoo's hospital last Saturday, the zoo announced here this morning.

The panda, a female, whose name means "Crystal Bright", had been undergoing treatment for digestive problems in the zoo's hospital for the last few weeks. She had been suffering on and off for the last five years, the announcement said. Initially her condition improved, but it suddenly deteriorated on Friday and she died peacefully on Saturday afternoon.

A post mortem has been carried out and confirms that Ching-Ching died from peritonitis, partly connected with the impaction of the colon.

Dr. Brian Bertram, London Zoo's curator of mammals, said: "We are obviously very sad to lose Ching-Ching after all these years. She has brought enormous pleasure to millions of visitors to the zoo and will be a great loss to all the staff who have been involved with her."

Ching-Ching came from the Wangland reserve in Pingwu County, northern Sichuan Province. She and Chis-Chis, a male giant panda, whose name means "Most Excellent and Very Best", were both born in the autumn of 1972 and made their debuts at London Zoo on 15 September 1974.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES PRESIDENT TO VISIT PRC

OW231347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. July 23 (XINHUA) -- President Zayid Ibn Sultan Shaykh al Mubayyan of the United Arab Emirates has accepted an invitation to visit China, according to the semi-official newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, sent a letter to President Zayid early this year, inviting him to visit China at a time of his convenience. In reply, Zayid said he had accepted the invitation.

Daily AL-ITTIHAD also reported that Zayid expressed the intention of strengthening the bilateral relations between U.A.E. and China, and his views on some important international issues of common concern. China established diplomatic relations with U.A.E. on November 1, 1984.

KANG KEQING HOSTS SAO TOME-PRINCIPE DELEGATION

OW221804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met a goodwill delegation from the Sao Tome and Principe here this evening.

The delegation is led by Maria Amalia Pinto da Costa, president of the Red Cross of Sao Tome and Principe and wife of Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa. During the meeting, Kang Keqing, also president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Maria Amalia Pinto da Costa expressed the hope for further increasing friendly contacts between the two countries. Later Kang Keqing gave a dinner for visitors.

The delegation arrived here on July 11 to participate in the celebrations for the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sao Tome and Principe at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM

HK240921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 16 Jul 85 p 2

["Special Commentary" by Wu Jianfan, deputy director of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The Building of China's Democracy and Legal System"]

[Text] The building of democracy and the legal system in China is an important matter that concerns everyone. From the bitter lesson in the 10-year catastrophe of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Chinese people have drawn this conclusion: Without a high degree of democracy and a perfect legal system, it is impossible to realize socialist modernization.

Soon after smashing the "gang of four," the CPC began to rectify the mistakes in the "Great Cultural Revolution" and to adopt a series of measures to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978 drew up a series of guiding principles for building democracy and the legal system. The resolution of the session said: "For a certain period in the past, as democratic centralism was not truly put into effect, centralism was emphasized to the neglect of democracy. As a result, there was too little democracy. In the present period, it is particularly necessary to strengthen democracy." It pointed out: "To ensure democracy for the people, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system and to systematize and legalize democracy for the purpose of maintaining the stability and continuity of the legal system and giving this system great authority. With this method, there are laws to abide by and those who violate the law can be dealt with strictly according to the law." With the encouragement of the Third Plenary Session, a historical change has taken place in the building of China's democracy and legal system.

1. Smashing the Forbidden Areas and Emancipating the Mind

In the past, there were many forbidden areas in China's theoretical circles and, in particular, in the science of law. The forbidden areas in the science of law were referred to as the "severely afflicted areas." Inspired by the call of the third plenary session for emancipating the mind and doing things in a practical manner, more and more people have freed themselves from the past spiritual trammels, and an unprecedentedly lively situation has emerged in the ideological and theoretical spheres. The same situation can also be seen in law circles, in which people hold free discussions on different problems and air their different views. Smashing the forbidden areas and emancipating the mind have played a powerful role in promoting the building of democracy and the legal system.

2. Reversing Wrong and Framed-Up Cases

Since 1979, people's courts throughout the country have been reexamining the cases handled during the "Great Cultural Revolution." By the end of 1981, people's courts had corrected 301,000 wrong and framed-up cases involving 326,000 people, thus reversing the incorrect verdicts passed on these people. Subsequently, they also corrected the wrong and framed-up cases in the political movements before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Those defined by mistake as rightists in the 1957 anti-rightist struggle were rehabilitated. The reversal of these wrong and framed-up cases has played a positive role in healing the deep wounds caused to the people by the 10 years of internal disorder, in promoting stability and unity, and in bringing all positive factors into play. In addition, it has also helped establish the authority of the socialist democratic system and the legal system and in enabling government functionaries to have a stronger sense of law.

3. Revising the Constitution and Improving the State's Leadership System and Political System

The Third Session of the Fifth NPC in 1980 accepted the CPC Central Committee's proposal on revising the Constitution. After 2 years of efforts, a new Constitution was formally approved and promulgated, and began to be implemented. On the basis of summing up both the positive and negative experiences over the past 30 years and more, and in order to strengthen socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, the new Constitution provides a series of stipulations for improving the state's leadership system and political system: 1) The stipulations on expanding the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee, on charging the Standing Committee with specific responsibilities, and on setting up six committees comprising the Nationalities Committee, the Law Committee, the Financial and Economic Committee, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee, each being responsible for studying, examining, and making proposals; 2) the stipulations on restoring the state presidency; 3) the stipulations on setting up the Central Military Commission, which is responsible for leading the country's Armed Forces; 4) the stipulations that the State Council should exercise the premier responsibility system and various ministries and commissions should exercise the minister or director responsibility system; 5) the stipulations on strengthening the building of local organs of power under the unified leadership of the central authorities, and on setting up standing committees of local people's congresses at or above the county level; 6) the stipulations on perfecting the minority nationality autonomy system; 7) the stipulations on changing the rural people's commune system of integrating government administration with commune management and on setting up township organs of power; 8) the stipulations that delegates to people's congresses below the county level should be elected through direct and democratic elections and that neighborhood committees and rural people's committees should be formed at the grass-roots level as mass and autonomous organizations; and 9) the stipulations on abolishing the life tenure system for leading cadres and that state leaders, including the president and vice president of the state, the chairman and vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, and the premier and vice premiers of the State Council, shall not serve more than two consecutive terms of office, that is, 10 years.

4. Improving the Legislative System and Strengthening Legislative Work

The biggest defect in China's past legislative system was that the legislative power of the NPC was not explicitly defined. To solve this problem, the new Constitution has expanded the legislative power of the NPC Standing Committee and stipulates that the state legislative power is exercised by the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee. The new constitution also stipulates: Members of the NPC Standing Committee shall not hold posts in organs of state administration, posts in judicial organs, or posts in procuratorial organs. This has enabled members of the NPC Standing Committee to concentrate their time and efforts on carrying out legislative work and other routine duties.

China has strengthened its legislative work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Legislation has become the key task of the NPC and its Standing Committee. Statistics show that over the past 5 years, apart from drawing up the new Constitution, the NPC and its Standing Committee have revised, made additions to, and approved 72 legal provisions, regulations, decisions, and resolutions. In the same period, the State Council has drawn up 267 administrative laws and regulations, and provincial, city, and autonomous regional people's congresses and their standing committees have formulated 528 local laws and regulations.

Now we have the fundamental law of the state -- the new Constitution, as well as the penal code, the procedures for filing criminal lawsuits, the procedures for filing civil lawsuits (for trial implementation), and the basic laws concerning state organs. Although there is no complete civil law, there are already separate laws that actually constitute civil law, such as the marriage law, economic contract law, patent law, and trademark law. Following the development of economic structural reform and the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, economic legislation is rapidly taking shape. Statistics show that 19 economic laws have been formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In addition, the State Council has promulgated and approved 57 economic laws and regulations.

5. Restoring the Procuratorial System

Procuratorial organs were abolished during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Although the 1975 Constitution retained procuratorial power, it transferred this power to public security organs. This actually nullified procuratorial power. Procuratorial organs were reestablished in 1978. Now procuratorial organs are increasingly displaying their legal and supervisory role in cracking down on criminals, maintaining social order, and protecting the socialist economy.

6. Restoring Judicial Administrative Organs

The 11th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee in 1979 decided to restore the Ministry of Justice and its local organs. Since then, great progress has been made in judicial administration.

7. Restoring the Lawyer System

China first implemented the lawyer system between 1954 and 1957. In the 1957 anti-rightist struggle, the system of lawyers pleading for the accused was repudiated, and thus the newly established lawyer system was ruined. The lawyer system was reestablished in 1980. Statistics suggest that by the end of 1983 there were over 2,000 legal advisory offices throughout the country, with 14,000 full-time and part-time law workers, of whom lawyers numbered some 5,500. These lawyers are expanding their scope of business. Now many enterprises engage them as legal advisers, who help control economic activities by legal means. They also take part in drawing up economic contracts and solving economic disputes. They are playing an increasingly important role in developing the socialist economy.

8. Restoring and Developing Education in Political Science and Law

Most of the institutes of political science and law were closed down during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Now not only have all of the disbanded institutes of political science and law been restored, but new institutes and schools of political science and law have also been built. Almost all the provinces and cities throughout the country have their own higher learning institutes of political science and law. Over the past years, 160,000 judicial cadres have attended cadres' schools of political science and law or taken part in training courses in political science and law. Spare-time education in the science of law has also developed. Over the past 3 years, students enrolling in correspondence, television, self-study, and night law schools taking examinations for higher learning education in law through self-study have amounted to 100,000.

9. Conducting Mass Education in the Legal System

The Chinese Government has restored the past practice of conducting mass education in the legal system by various means so as to enable the masses to understand the essence and main content of law. Now 249 universities (accounting for 30 percent of the total) and 87,000 middle schools (accounting for 90 percent of the total) have opened lessons in the legal system.

There are bright and great prospects for the building of democracy and the legal system in China. The most fundamental thing is that a correct orientation has been established for China's socialist construction. This has provided a firm guarantee for the building of democracy and the legal system.

The second point is that we have drawn a profound lesson from the "Great Cultural Revolution." The people throughout the country have a strong desire and demand for strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system. As a powerful motive force, this strong desire and demand will definitely bring forward the building of democracy and the legal system.

The third point is that socialist modernization urgently requires the strengthening of socialist democracy and the legal system. Without a high degree of democracy and a healthy legal system it is impossible to realize socialist modernization. If we want to realize the great targets of the four modernizations, we must strengthen democracy and the legal system.

Naturally, it is not easy to establish a good democratic system and a legal system. Historically, the democracy and legal system of the bourgeoisie were built and perfected through the efforts of many generations. It will certainly take a fairly long time to perfect socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. In the course of development, there will be difficulties. But as the general orientation has been fixed, a socialist society with a high degree of democracy and a perfect legal system will certainly be built through the unremitting efforts of the people throughout the country.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS FRAUDULENT SALES EXHIBITION

HK230503 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 July 85 p 1

[Report by XINHUA reporter Zhong Jingde and CHANGSHA WANBAO reporter Guo Wenbin: "A Phony Sales Exhibition"]

[Text] In the first ten days of June, Nannan Information Company in the north district of Changsha City, Hunan Province, held a national sales exhibition in the provincial exhibition hall. The sales exhibition was called "The First National Famous-Brand Products of Excellent Quality Sales Exhibition." Because of the lack of famous-brand products of excellent quality at the sales exhibition, many representatives from various parts of the country believed that they "had been cheated" and some even called the sales exhibition "a fraud in the south of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang."

Nannan Information Company is a company run by local people in the north district of Changsha City. One or two months before the sales exhibition, the company began to advertise in the newspapers, and on radio and TV in Hunan Province and other provinces under the names, "Hunan Nannan Information Company" and "The Editorial Board of China's Famous-Brand Products of Excellent Quality Dictionary" (under the Cultural Development Department of Nannan Information Company). The company sent "invitations" and "notices" to the enterprises, commercial establishments, and supply and marketing enterprises which are engaged in the production and sale of famous-brand products of excellent quality. As a result, over 3000 representatives from over 400 enterprises and over 1000 units from 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in the country except for Xizang Region came to attend the sales exhibition to place orders.

But, when the representatives who wanted to place orders rushed into the exhibition hall after the opening ceremony on the morning of 5 June, the company immediately put up notices saying "the 1985 and 1986 orders for the products are filled" on those most-sought-after famous-brand products of excellent quality. The representatives were very disappointed by that and complained loudly. Our reporters also attended the sales exhibition and found that all the enterprises which produce the famous-brand products of excellent quality only exhibited their product samples, but did not let people place orders. Some enterprises were only invited so as to keep up appearances at the sales exhibition. There were 14 provincial, ministerial and national enterprises which produce famous-brand products of excellent quality in Changsha City attending the sales exhibition, but only one of them signed a contract with a unit which needed the products and the order only amounted to 3000 yuan. The company even used the names of the enterprises which produce famous-brand products of excellent quality to decorate the sales exhibition in order to cheat the broad masses of representatives and customers. A lot of representatives were very indignant at the fraudulence practised by the Nannan Information Company. The representatives of Tianjin department store told our reporters that after they received the invitation sent by Nannan Information Company, they held a special meeting attended by all the managers of the affiliated companies and department stores. They decided to send a 27-member delegation headed by the deputy manager of Tianjin department store and planned to order products worth 2 million yuan. But they could not order anything; moreover, they paid a membership fee of 1,140 yuan to the sales exhibition and spent more than 4,000 yuan on travel and lodging and more than 300 yuan on allowances paid to the delegation members.

At the ten-day sales exhibition, Nannan Information Company reaped a large profit from membership fees, site fees, lodging fee and travel fees paid by the representatives from the various parts of the country. More than 2,000 representatives from 1,080 units attended the sales exhibition. If a unit sent one representative to the sales exhibition, it had to pay a membership fee of 100 yuan. If the unit sent one more representative, it had to pay an extra fee of 40 yuan. The representatives said that they had never paid such a high membership fee before. The site fee for exhibiting the famous-brand products of excellent quality was 11 yuan a day for one square meter. If the products exhibited were not famous-brand products of excellent quality, the site fee would be doubled. But when Nannan Information Company rented the exhibition hall (including the passages and non-exhibition areas), the site fee was only 0.28 yuan for one square meter. The lodging and travel fees were surprisingly high. On 10 June, the representatives from Liaoning Province, Shanghai City and Fujian Province, which exhibited their products at the sales exhibition, told our reporters that Nannan Information Company returned 20 yuan to each of them and did not write receipts addressed to their units when they left, fearing that they might expose the company's fraudulence. The board expense was 4 yuan per person per day and the sales exhibition had subsidized each person 3.5 yuan per day. When they left, Nannan Information Company issued a ten-day "subsidy certificate" to each of them. Because of the chaos in the management of the sales exhibition, some people even used the opportunity to sell imitation famous-brand products of excellent quality, unsalable products, and products they had just bought and even speculated in business. Although there was a small volume of business at the sales exhibition, most of the products sold were not the famous-brand products of excellent quality; all the buyers were those from the remote areas of the country or from the supply and marketing cooperatives and trading companies at the grass-roots level.

Hannan Information Company was founded in July, 1984 by the workers who retain their posts in the factories with their salaries suspended, university teachers, postgraduates and unemployed youth. Now the company has a staff of more than 50 people and the leaders of the company are the children of some cadres. Not knowing the actual situation, the relevant departments of Hunan Province and Changsha City had approved and even supported the sales exhibition. Now the provincial government has urged the relevant department to investigate the whole case and seriously deal with the matter.

COLUMN STRESSES CUTTING BUREAUCRATIC RED TAPE

HK230634 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

["Weekly Forum" by Xiao Yu: "The 'Curves' Which Should Be Eliminated"]

[Text] "The shortest distance between two points is a straight line." This geometric axiom is known to all people and is within people's common sense. It also applies to social life, although social life is much more complicated. However, we often find in reality that in the course of settling some problems, the shortest line between two points is not a straight line but a "curve."

There is a kind of "curve through leading comrades." Many readers may still remember a news story of 3 years ago: A Shanghai resident wanted to buy some powdered milk for his baby granddaughter in another city and went to the cigarette and sugar company of his district several times to ask for a supply permit, but he failed. Then, he wrote a complaint letter to a central leading comrade. The letter was passed by the General Office of the Central Committee to the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and then passed to the district people's government which again passed the letter to its finance and trade office. Finally, the cigarette and sugar company received a notice from the higher authorities to sell powdered milk to the resident. That was a long "curve," or a long roundabout way, for the settlement of the problem, but it was also the most effective "shortcut." Although 3 years have passed, have these "curves" been reduced? It is hard to say yes. There are still many "curves" winding through central leading comrades, and more "curves" winding through province and municipal leaders.

There is another kind of "curve through opinion organs." Many problems cannot be solved even though the masses have repeatedly complained about them with the units or departments in charge. Then, people finally turn to the mass media for help. Once the problem is exposed by a newspaper or is pointed out by radio or TV broadcast, it may be settled quite rapidly. If the news report is coupled with an instruction of some leading comrades, especially some central leading comrades, the problem will be solved even better.

All this shows that the "curves" are not a result of higher work efficiency; instead, they are the negative products of bureaucratism. There is a bad work style among some party and government cadres: They merely orient their work to the higher authorities rather than to the masses. They turn a deaf ear to the masses' opinions, demands, and calls, or just do something in a perfunctory way to evade their responsibility. As a result, many problems which should be settled and can be settled easily have been left unsolved for months or even years. This finally forces comrades at lower levels to take a roundabout way and give up the "straight line" in order to have the problems solved.

The successes of some "curves" have given rise to more "curves" that people expect to be successful. Many people have had this experience: If you want to solve an issue quickly, you should either write a letter to central leading comrades or turn to the mass media for help.

Serving the people is the purpose of all leading comrades from the central level to the local level, and one of their responsibilities is to promote what is beneficial to the people and abolish what is harmful to them and to help the people overcome difficulties and solve problems. Therefore, they are always willing to listen directly to the voice of the people and to come into extensive, constant, and close contact with the broadest masses of people. Under many conditions, it is necessary that people directly write letters to leading comrades at all levels. In a certain sense, this also forms a "straight line." However, leading comrades must first concentrate on handling things concerning the overall situation. They cannot and also should not take care of every trivial matter. It is also impossible and unnecessary for the media organs, which are willing to help the people raise their voice, to make public all grievances. Most specific issues and concrete work have yet to be handled directly by the units and departments concerned. If everything must be solved through a "curve," our work efficiency will become very poor and our work will suffer losses.

In order to reduce such "curves," it is necessary to clearly define the responsibilities for each government office, each department, and each staff member. More importantly, we should require every cadre to cultivate a good work style of serving the people and being responsible to the people. Our leading comrades should warmly listen to the voice of the people, seriously and promptly handle the people's letters, and show the noble character of the people's public servants. Aside from dealing with the issues mentioned by the letters, they should also check on whether or not these issues have been handled by the units or departments concerned. If the local department has indeed evaded its responsibility for dealing with the relevant issue and has thus caused a "curve," the higher authorities should give the department concerned due criticisms and punishment. Such strict demands will help overcome bureaucracy and help build up "straight lines," or direct links, between local leading organs and the masses so as to ensure that problems may be solved more quickly and efficiently.

HU QIAOMU MEETS WITH MODEL CPC MEMBER IN JILIN

OW240911 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1604 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Changchun, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- In Changchun today Hu Qiaomu, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee, received Zhu Boru, a national pacesetter in emulating Lei Feng, an outstanding Communist Party member and deputy director of the Air Force Logistics Department under the Wuhan PLA. Hu Qiaomu pointed out that people like Zhu Boru should be given greater publicity and more cadres like him should be discovered and cultivated.

Even in mid-summer, the air in Changchun is particularly clean and refreshing after a rain. At 0900, Comrade Hu Qiaomu, accompanied by comrades of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, arrived by car at the preparatory school of a certain Air Force unit to have a cordial conversation with Zhu Boru. He was there to mark the 35th anniversary of the school, his alma mater.

After inquiring about Zhu Boru's health, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said to him: You have made great contributions to the party. Although there are comrades like you on the battle front, in the rear, and on all other fronts, their number is small. People should learn from you. You have won honor for the PLA and the party. The role you play among cadres and the masses cannot be matched by many leading cadres.

Zhu Boru replied: I have merely done what a Communist Party member should do, but the party and the people have given me great honor and this makes me feel guilty. He then told Hu Qiaomu about the two debates he had had with college students in Wuhan and Chengdu, as well as the many questions raised by young people. Zhu Boru said: Young people today are truth seekers. As long as you reason things out with them clearly, they will accept your opinions. Now people are worrying about party style and the standards of social conduct. My answer to these problems is still this: Instead of lamenting, do some actual work. Communist Party members in particular must have the courage to make some self-sacrifices and use their exemplary deeds to restore the party's brilliant image among the masses.

When Zhu Boru mentioned that he received many letters from young people and some had even deified him, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said happily: This shows your success. You have saved many people. What you did should have been done by the propaganda departments. I hear that people have criticized propaganda departments for having given too much publicity to what should not be publicized than to people like you. I think this is a valid criticism. I hope newspapers in Jilin and other parts of the country give more publicity to people like you.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: Many people cannot, or cannot successfully, answer questions raised by young people. The reason why young people are receptive to the answers given by Comrade Zhu Boru, Comrade Qu Xiao of Liaoning, and some other comrades is because these comrades answer their questions with their own examples. Actual deeds are more convincing. Therefore, in performing their duties and in their contacts with the masses, Communist Party members should set an example for the masses and guide them with exemplary deeds, not empty phrases. There are far too few people who are really good at doing ideological and political work. If there are many cadres like Zhu Boru in each city, some young people would not have to make special trips to visit him. Jilin should have more cadres like Zhu Boru. If there were more people like him, our work of building spiritual civilization would be more successful, our party cause would further prosper, and our country would have an even brighter future.

SEX EDUCATION SEMINAR HELD IN SHANGHAI

HK240431 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1516 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Report: "China Gradually Opens the 'Forbidden Zone' of Sexology" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The subject of sex is no longer "taboo" in China. It has begun to become a scientific subject of common concern and study to experts and scholars and even the whole society. This is the consensus of lecturers and students attending the first national "sex education study class" held in Shanghai today.

For a long period of time, China always shied away from the discussion of any subject related to sex. In the early 1950's, it published some books on sexology and sex knowledge, including Russell's "Sexual Mentality." But later, especially during the period of the "Cultural Revolution," the subject of sex again became "taboo." Due to a long period of prohibition, some sex crimes arising from sexual ignorance occurred. Despite a big drop in the national crime rate in recent years, the sex crime rate has soared. The offenders are mostly youths and adolescents. In addition, disharmonious sexual life arising from a lack of sexual knowledge has caused the separation of many husbands and wives. According to an investigation by a certain district of Shanghai, such a situation accounts for about one-fourth of the total number of divorces.

In light of this, relevant people have called for the strengthening of the study of sexology and the popularisation of sexual knowledge. Some books, newspapers, and magazines have started to successively recommend relevant articles and knowledge. More than 1,000 people have enrolled for the 2-month forum on "Sex Problems in Modern Society" held by the SHEHUI magazine of Shanghai this year. Various areas have also successively started forums and advisory organs. Meanwhile, the study of sexology has become increasingly popular. In 1982, a book entitled "Sexual Medicine" was published. Apart from providing fundamental sexual theory, the current national "sex education study class" has taken up such topics as sexual mentality, sexual perversion, bisexual malformation, sexual morality, sexual sin, sex education, sexual problems involving literature and art works, utilitarianism related to population ethics, and so forth. Attending this study class are more than 100 students from 18 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

GUANGMING RIBAO DEMANDS PORNOGRAPHIC TAPES BAN

HK250341 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0310 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today's GUANGMING RIBAO reiterates that it is essential to strictly ban pornographic videotapes and strictly curb their import, manufacture, sale, and dissemination. Those who show pornographic videotapes to adolescents aged under 18, and those who take advantage of their powers to make duplicate tapes or to show tapes, must be severely punished according to the law.

The paper points out in a commentator's article that 3 months have now passed since the State Council issued its regulations on strictly banning pornography, but in some places, far from disappearing, the practice of showing pornographic videotapes has tended to spread still further. Some young and innocent secondary and primary school pupils imitate in their lives the scenes of violence, robbery, and lewdness they have seen from these tapes, thus causing a kind of instability factor in society. In some places pornographic videotapes blatantly seek publicity and rake in a lot of money in poisoning youths and juveniles. Many teachers and parents, distressed at seeing this situation, have written to publications and magazines strongly appealing to "save the children."

GUANGMING RIBAO says that in the face of this situation, we certainly cannot sit aloof and unconcerned, without going to the rescue; we must take resolute and effective steps to put a stop to the continued spread of pornographic videotapes.

The paper says that the proliferation of pornographic videotapes also shows from one aspect that China's socialist culture has failed to develop fully. The paper demands efforts to make a success of running cultural halls, libraries, youth places, newspaper and magazine reading rooms, cinemas, book markets, and other places of mass entertainment. It is necessary to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of literature and art workers, to enable them to create more and better films, theatrical works, television plays, music, dances, and other cultural shows. They should create more and better songs, stories, and novels that are popular, liked by the people, healthy, and uplifting.

BANK OF CHINA STRENGTHENS CONTROL OVER CREDIT

HK230851 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Report: "People's Bank of China Strengthens Overall Control Over Credit and Issuing Currency"]

[Text] It has been learned from the People's Bank of China that the state bank has taken measures this year to strengthen overall control over the total amount of credit and cash in circulation in line with central planning.

However, viewed from the situation in the past few months, there have been strains on the supply of funds. This has resulted from our inefficient control over some abnormal factors which led to an over-issuance of currency in 1984, and particularly over the indiscriminate increase in the amount of investment and consumption funds. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the regulatory functions of the People's Bank of China over macroeconomic activities and to enliven the financial market and bring about a prosperous economy by means of economic levers.

Starting this year the growth rate of industrial production has been kept above 20 percent, and that of township and town enterprises, above 50 percent. Such phenomena indicate that many localities pursued an unrealistically high enterprise output value. As a result, the total amount of loans facilitated by the Agricultural Bank of China to township and town enterprises in the first quarter of this year increased by 420 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

Meanwhile, some enterprises made improper use of their profits which were gained after delivery of taxes, thus widening their demands for loans. The state stipulates a rational ratio between the production/development funds and consumption funds. However, according to a sample survey, a large number of enterprises have failed to maintain that ratio. Consequently, their total payroll between January and May this year increased by a big margin over the total of last year.

Moreover, some capital construction projects were overexpanded, and in particular strict control was not exercised over extra-budgetary investment in capital construction. According to figures compiled in the first quarter of this year, budgetary investment rose very little, but investment by raised funds and bank loans increased by 99.3 percent and 127.8 percent respectively. This is one of the reasons which has brought about strains on fund supplies at present.

Another reason behind the current situation in fund supplies involves the work of banks. Some cadres in charge of banks are used to using the past supply system in the present banking business. They have not cut down on projects which ought to have been cut down on and they have not supported the enterprises which ought to have been supported in time.

At present, banks should use economic means to enliven the financial market and confront the problem of insufficient funds. According to the spirit of the State Council instructions, in exercising overall control, we must take special measures to ensure that funds earmarked for purchasing farm and sideline products is not diverted to any other purpose. We must facilitate loans to township and town enterprises in keeping with state planning, and we must make proper use of the capital of rural credit cooperatives in line with the state's loan policies so as to maintain a reasonable growth rate of township and town enterprises. In facilitating loans to industrial and commercial enterprises in the rural areas, we must strictly implement the system of making up deficiencies of working funds by hook or by crook are not entitled to obtain any bank loans, and enterprises are required to enter their payroll funds into special bank accounts before using them and payments will be made according to regulations by the banks which will assume a supervisory role. Banks should strictly control the amount of funds for investment in fixed assets in line with state planning, and they should in no way grant loans to support non-capital construction projects.

In financial activities, banks should strictly carry out the state's policy of extending loans to enterprises and institutions of good financial standing and use such economic levers as credit and interest rates to adjust the structure of funds and regulate fund sources so as to satisfy urgent needs in society.

BIDDING SYSTEM PLANNED FOR EQUIPMENT IMPORTS

GN242343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1622 GMT 20 Jul 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Lijiang and XINHUA reporter Chen Yun]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA) — An 8-day meeting on mechanical and electrical equipment bidding work ended in Beijing today. The meeting decided to institute a national economic bidding system on a trial basis for importing mechanical and electrical equipment so as to gradually replace the current practice of administratively examining and approving import applications at various levels. This is an important step for improving the examination and management work in importing mechanical and electrical equipment, as well as a major reform in the circulation sector.

The meeting, which was called by the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment, pointed out: The system of examining and approving imports of mechanical and electrical equipment at various levels played an active role in halting unplanned imports of equipment over the past few years. However, the practice of using administrative means is becoming more and more incompatible with the needs of development. Under the trial system, bidding will first be held in the country for imports of instruments and meters, which were formerly studied and approved by the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment, and for imports of equipment, which were formerly examined and approved by the State Economic Commission; if no domestic enterprise is capable of producing the instruments, meters, or equipment, all localities, departments, customs, banks, foreign trade, and other relevant departments may, with the endorsement of the bidding company, start the procedures for importing without undergoing examination and approval at various levels. This system will preclude imports of goods that can be produced domestically, thereby controlling the imports of equipment as well as protecting and spurring the domestic machinery industry.

Moreover, under the system, a qualified bidding company may act as an agent in purchasing mechanical and electrical equipment for various localities and departments. After acquiring some experience in domestic bidding, a qualified bidding company may cooperate with relevant foreign trade or industrial trading companies in conducting bidding for imported equipment among foreign firms in China, or organizing foreign firms to enter the bid after bidding is held among domestic firms.

The meeting decided that in order not to affect the normal operation of import management work, the bidding system and the examining and approving system will coexist during a transitional period. Aside from the bidding for imports of the instruments, meters, and equipment mentioned above, bidding may also be held by a bidding company for imports of instruments, meters, and equipment formerly examined and approved by various localities and departments. They may also continue the system of examining and approving applications for imports. The unit requiring the imported items can decide which system it wants to use.

With the approval of the State Council, the China Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Bidding Center has been formally inaugurated in Beijing in order to unify the planning and coordinate and supervise the mechanical and electrical equipment bidding work. Three bidding companies will soon begin operations in Wuhan, Guangzhou, and Beijing. Preparations for setting up bidding companies are also actively under way in such key cities as Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Chongqing, and Xian.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS SET FOR CENTRAL, WESTERN PRC

OW250029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tiayuan, 20 Jul (XINHUA) -- The national geological survey work meeting that ended here today pointed out: To meet the needs of national economic development during the "Seventh 5-year plan," the Geological and Mining Department will make a strategic step-by-step shift to advanced preparations for economic construction in central areas and the development of western areas.

The number of mines of various varieties of metals and some non-metals in the major part of eastern and parts of western China where the means of transportation are adequate are rapidly diminishing. However, few surveys have been conducted in the vast areas of western China and the possibility exists of large, rich, and open mines. They are potential underground treasures.

In view of the need for geological work in national economic construction and the new situation facing general survey work, the meeting decided on the strategical goals and principles for the new round of general surveys to be conducted throughout the country: to increase our understanding of China's over-all mineral resources within 15 years and have an idea of the prospective mineral resources in major mineral areas and principal economic districts so as to provide as large number of strategically important reserves. The meeting proposed that with the idea of increasing the effectiveness of mineral exploration and improving economic results, general surveys during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" should provide new mineral resources for guaranteeing the expansion and renovation of existing mines and enterprises and the construction of principal economic districts while simultaneously making solid advance preparations and quickly locating large, rich sites that are easy to excavate, dress, and construct so as to provide resources data for economic invigoration during the next 10 years. In central areas, general surveys should be conducted, particularly in connection with the development of natural resources and key construction projects in energy and raw and semifinished materials. In western areas, general surveys should be conducted in major potential mineral areas and those areas where transportation means are adequate or can be improved in the near future, with the emphasis placed on minerals urgently needed by the state and localities as well as precious metals.

THOROUGH STUDY OF MINING INDUSTRY LAUNCHED

HK230150 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0216 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Taiyuan, 19 July (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China's Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources has decided that from now on, it will conduct a new round of universal investigation on the mining industry of the country step by step in a planned way so as to prepare resources for the large-scale construction in the future. This is what Wen Jiabao, vice minister of geology and mineral resources, said to our reporters during the interview.

Wen Jiabao also said that the more than 30 years' universal investigation on the mining industry shows that China has a comparatively large variety of mineral resources and has comparatively rich reserves of coal, some non-ferrous metals, rare metals, and most of the non-metallic minerals, which will basically meet the needs of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. But as far as the requirement and the overall arrangement of future economic construction are concerned, the mineral resources are still insufficient.

It is an important task of the geological departments to conduct a new round of universal investigation into the mining industry so as to acquire a better understanding of the overall situation concerning China's mineral resources and understand more clearly the prospects for the mineral resources in the major mining zones and major economic zones.

It has been reported that the focal points in the new round of universal investigations of China's mining industry are:

-- The universal investigation into energy resources.. While continuing to carry out the universal investigation into the prospects of coal resources, China will carry out a universal investigation into coalfields, which will center mostly on the highly industrialized areas, such as the energy bases in the north and south west of China and some other major energy bases.

— The universal investigation into metallic mineral resources. China will bring into full play the superiority of its non-ferrous metal resources and strengthen the universal investigation on the minerals, such as copper, tin, lead, zinc, aluminium, and some other metals. The investigation into the gold and silver mines which can produce enormous economic results and have good mining prospects should be guaranteed and accelerated. China will also concentrate its investigation on rich rare metal mines and strengthen the universal investigation and appraisal of chromium mines in the west of China.

— The universal investigation on non-metallic minerals. In order to guarantee the development of chemical industry, building industry, light industry, and some other raw material industries and the construction of the major economic zones and central cities, China will continue to conduct the universal investigation into phosphorus mines, sulphur mines, and the non-metal mines, such as sylvite mines and diamond mines.

Wen Jiabao stressed that in the new round of universal investigation on the mining industry, China will use advanced science and technology, correct geological and mining theories and comprehensive mine-searching methods to develop new mine-searching methods, break through new types of mineral deposits, and search for new minerals and new mines.

PLA PERSONNEL AID MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW241712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) — The People's Liberation Army has helped in more than 400 key construction schemes since the beginning of this year, said military sources today.

These include airports at Yantai in Shandong Province, Nantong in Jiangsu, and Chongqing in Sichuan; a new harbor in Dandong, Liaoning Province; roads from Lhasa to the only airport in Tibet, from Simao to Lancang in Yunnan Province, and from Fuzhou to Mawei in Fujian. They also include work on the Liaohe oilfield in Liaoning Province, the northern Xinjiang railway, and the Qingtongxia copper plant expansion.

Besides regular soldiers, professional Army corps, research units and military academies have taken part in the schemes, some of which have been completed. Earlier this year, the government announced that the PLA personnel was to be cut by one million, and urged the Army to help in the country's modernization program.

The troop cut is releasing a number of military installations for civilian use. In addition, sophisticated military equipment and technology can be transferred to the manufacturing industry. The North China Sea fleet has completed offshore-resources surveys along coastlines in Hebei Province and the Yellow River delta, and surveying projects for the Shengli oilfield in Shandong Province and a large berth at the Port of Qingdao. The number four military academy has transferred 32 items of technology to 22 civilian units in eight provinces and municipalities.

The Army has also vacated several military installations, camps and land for use by local peasants and factories. The Air Force has supplied 60 hectares of land and 50,000 square meters of camps to local people. The Guangdong Provincial Command and the Hainan Military Command have provided 15,000 square meters of camps and 28 hectares of land for growing crops or developing tourism. A number of military harbors, docks and railways have also been opened for civilian use.

MEASURES TO REDUCE LOSSES DUE TO POOR PACKAGING

HK200450 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Jul 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] Drastic measures are being taken across the country to reduce huge financial losses caused by shoddy packaging, the State Packaging Inspection Office announced. The measures, worked out after a nation-wide packaging inspection late last year, including technical innovations, improved management and tax incentives. The inspection office was set up last June.

The measures are aimed at reducing the losses by 1 billion yuan this year. The office estimates that shoddy packaging costs the nation 10 billion yuan annually. Half of the losses were on export goods which are sometimes described as "first-class products with second-class packaging sold at third class prices."

Technical innovations are the most urgent task of the packaging industry, the office said. Last year, the packaging industry's output was valued at 12 billion yuan, accounting for only 1 percent of the country's total, far below its potential. Production facilities are very backward. Many still use manual or semi-mechanical operation. Many products are still packed traditional fashion with wicker baskets and gunny sacks. Fragile pottery and porcelain goods are packed with straw ropes, a method used for some 1,000 years. To change this situation and protect the goods, new materials such as corrugated shipping cartons, hollow plastic containers, and cushioning materials must be introduced.

The industry is ready to boost technical cooperation with foreign countries by importing 166 manufacturing lines valued at more than \$176 million over the next three years. An international packaging conference in Beijing this October will include more than 300 scientists and scholars from 12 countries and regions who will discuss cooperative ventures.

The problems are more than just technical -- current pricing and taxation systems have greatly hindered development of advanced packaging, the office said.

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Since 1978, prices and packaging materials have increased while prices on the packed goods have remained steady. This has resulted in higher production costs and lower profits for manufacturers, the office said. Double taxation on packaging materials has had a similar negative effect.

In addition, the State Economic Commission has decided to set national packaging standards for nine products this year, including cement, fertilizer and aquatic goods. Other efforts are being made to improve quality control and professional training of managers and workers.

HU QILI, OTHERS MEET XIZANG-BOUND PLA ART TROUPE

OW240906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) — The Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble and the Song and Dance Ensemble of the PLA Beijing Area Command left here today by air for Tibet for the festivities to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region in September.

Yesterday, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Hu Qili, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Banqen Erdini, and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Yang Jingren, met with 100 performers of the ensembles, comprising 18 nationalities.

Hu Qili said, Tibet has its special ancient culture and art in China's great family of nationalities. He urged the performers to learn from the Tibetan people and respect their customs and culture.

The ensembles were seen at the airport by leading members of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the State Economic Commission and the PLA General Political Department.

FUJIAN CPC COMMITTEE NAMELIST PUBLISHED

OW241117 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee (total of 50 names, arranged in the order of the number of strokes of their last names)

Wang Yishi, Wang Jianshuang [3769 1696 7175], Qiu Yiping [8002 0001 1627], Ye Wenjian [0673 2429 7003], Hua Fuzhou [5478 4395 0719] (female), Liu Zhongzhu [0491 0022 2691], Liu Jinmei [0491 6855 5019] (female), Su Changpei [5685 2490 1014], Li Xiuji [2621 4423 6068], He Shaochuan [0149 1421 1557], Zou Erjun, Zhang Wenliang [1728 2429 5328], Zhang Kehui, Zhang Mingjun [1728 2494 0193], Zhang Zelin [1728 3419 7207], Zhang Jiakun [1728 1367 0981], Zhang Yumin, Chen Yourong [7115 0645 2837], Chen Mingyi, Chen Mingshu [7115 2494 2873], Chen Rongchun [7115 2837 2504], Chen Binfan [7115 1755 5672], Chen Xinxiu [7115 2450 4423], Chen Zengguang [7115 1073 0342], Lin Jiang, Lin Shaoqing, Lin Kaiqin [2651 7030 2953], Lin Zhize, Lin Zhenxia [2651 2182 1115], Lin Zhengguang [2651 6966 0342], Zhou Houwen [0719 0624 4489], Zheng Benzhuo [6774 2609 3504], Zheng Minyi [6774 3046 1744], Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hong Yongshi [3163 3057 0013], Yao Zhimei [1202 2535 2734] (female), Shi Kingmou [2457 1840 6180], Jing Fusheng, Yuan Qitong [5913 0796 1749], Jia Qinglin, Gao Hu, Huang Songlu [7806 2646 4389], Liang Qiping [2733 4860 5493] (female), You Dexin, Tong Wanhong [4547 8001 0077], Yu Yongxi [0827 3057 6932], Lei Changmei [7191 7022 2734] (female), Liao Cailing [1675 1752 3781] (female), and Cai Ninglin [5591 1337 2651].

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN WRITES ON, DISCUSSES ISSUES

Views Open-Door Policy, Reform

HK231029 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Xiang Nan: "Fujian's Opening to the Outside World and Reform"]

[Text] Fujian Province, which is situated on one side of the Taiwan Strait, was once isolated from the outside world for almost 30 years.

Since 1979, Fujian Province has been resolutely carrying out the open-door policy formulated by the central authorities. And since then, the central authorities have given Fujian Province the power to implement the special policies and flexible measures in its own external economic activities and allowed Fujian Province to try to establish the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

In the spring of 1984, the central authorities again decided to expand the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to include the whole island. In April, the same year, the central authorities decided to let Fuzhou City become an open port city, and then decided to open 11 counties and cities in the delta area in the south of Fujian Province to the outside world.

Acquiring the Guiding Ideology of Opening to the Outside World

What is our strategic aim in opening Fujian Province to the outside world? It is, of course, not only because we want to invite some foreign funds and import advanced technologies.

We must break the rigid and closed pattern that has been in existence for a long time, turn the closed economy, which has the characteristics of the natural economy, into an open economy, invigorate our enterprises, and fully develop the planned commodity economy, so as to establish the socialist economic structure with Chinese characteristics.

This requires us to acquire a correct guiding ideology of opening to the outside world: to open to the outside world or to close to the outside world; to boldly carry out reform or to be satisfied with the present situation; and to establish a special economic zone or a special political zone. After several years' practice and the continued elimination of the influence of the long-standing "leftist" ideology, all the comrades have reached a common understanding on this question:

Opening to the outside world is not an expedient measure, but a long term policy. Opening to the outside world means to invite foreign funds, import advanced technologies and administrative knowledge, gradually develop knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive advanced enterprises, export more products to the outside world, and earn more foreign exchange.

In order to open to the outside world, we must carry out the reform. We must resolutely eliminate all those maladies that are detrimental to opening to the outside world and that do not conform to the new productive forces. Opening to the outside world is itself a kind of reform.

In order to open to the outside world, we must adhere to the four basic principles. The purpose of opening to the outside world is to accelerate socialist construction and is not to develop capitalism.

Although we have had such an understanding, we have still made some unnecessary mistakes in our work. In the economic field, some malpractices have emerged, such as corruption, taking bribes, using power to seek personal gain, and so on and so forth. These problems are not terrible, because they will be solved in the process of opening to the outside world and in the process of reform.

Creating a Good Investment Environment

Our basic equipment is backward and we lack a good investment environment. To update basic equipment requires a lot of money. The support of the various central departments is necessary and indispensable, but it is more important for us to boldly use foreign funds. We have already borrowed money from the United States, Kuwait, and Jordan, and issued privately oriented bonds in Japan to improve the investment environment. In recent years, we have mainly carried out construction of the following 10 basic projects: Fuzhou and Xiamen Airports, the deepwater wharves in Fuzhou and Xiamen, the program-controlled telephone lines in Fuzhou and Xiamen, the power stations in Shaqikou and Yong'an, and the reconstruction of Laifu and Yingxia electric railways. Now, apart from a few projects that are still under construction, most of these projects have been completed. There are direct-dial telephone services between Fuzhou City and Xiamen City and other major cities of our country, Hong Kong, the United States, and Japan. Our ships have already sailed to many foreign countries. Xiamen airline company, the first local airline company, has already operated regular flights to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, and Manila. In addition, many hotels, guesthouses, and places of recreation have been built. A good investment environment has been created.

Attracting Overseas Investment and Import Advanced Technologies

Because the question of Hong Kong has been satisfactorily solved, the concept of "one country, two systems" has been put forward and the investment environment has been improved. In the first half of this year, the number of projects using investment by foreign and Overseas Chinese businessmen was double that in the corresponding period last year. This important sign shows that foreign businessmen now have more confidence in China's open-door policy and have become more interested in investing in Fujian Province.

In the past 5 years, there has been a total of 691 major projects on which contracts have been signed between foreign and Overseas Chinese businessmen and Fujian Province. The total amount of investment made by foreign and Overseas Chinese businessmen is more than \$600 million. There are 10 projects using exclusively foreign investment, 251 joint venture projects, 256 enterprises which are jointly run, 156 projects using compensatory trade, and 18 projects using loans from foreign countries.

In the past 5 years, Fujian Province has also bought 609 items of advanced technology from foreign countries with its own funds. The total amount of investment is over 1.06 billion yuan. The amount of foreign exchange used by Fujian Province is over \$270 million. On average, every yuan of investment can produce 3 yuan in return and a profit of 0.8 yuan to be turned over to the state as tax. Of these projects, 343 have gone into operation and have achieved good economic results. The newly created output value of these projects accounts for approximately one-third of the newly created industrial output value of the whole province in 1984.

Most of the imported items are the latest technologies of the 1980's, such as sensitive materials, optical fibers, Wang computers, program-controlled telephones, computerized telephones, polyester fiber filaments, and so on and so forth, which are very competitive on the world market.

Among the enterprises using the imported technologies, 562 are old enterprises that have carried out technological transformation, which means combining the importing of the latest technologies with transforming the old enterprises, so as to produce more products with less investment and earn more foreign exchange.

Adapting to the New Situation of Opening to the Outside World

Opening to the outside world has invigorated Fujian's economy. Fujian Province has had double-digit economic growth for the past 2 years. Fujian Province has also realized a synchronous increase in output value, profit, and revenue. Our practice has proved that opening to the outside world is correct and successful and we should continue to implement the open-door policy. Our present task is to enable our economic structure, knowledge structure, and work style to be more suited to the new situation of opening to the outside world.

Departmental ownership and local ownership have hindered the development of extensive coordination between specialized departments and the development of large-scale commodity production. Egalitarianism and the practice of eating from the same big pot have caused irresponsible practices and prevented the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers from being fully developed. The lack of qualified scientific, technological, and administrative personnel has caused disorder in administration, and the insufficient absorption of the latest technologies has hindered the development of new products. The overcentralized administration has developed serious bureaucratism, caused low working efficiency, and let many golden opportunities slip by.

In order to eliminate these long-standing maladies, we should simplify the administration and delegate powers, carry out reforms, and resolutely carry out the economic structural reform centering on the cities. Without carrying out the reform, we will not be able to carry out the open-door policy well. In order to open the country to the outside world, we must carry out the reform. Therefore, we must implement the open-door policy and carry out the reform at the same time.

The reform includes not only economic structure, but also ideology. So we should not only adapt our ideology to the new situation of opening to the outside world, but also be on guard against some unhealthy things. It is just like opening a window: when the fresh air comes in through the window, flies and mosquitoes will also come in. We must stick to the socialist road, resist the corrosive influence of the decadent bourgeois ideology, and build socialist spiritual civilization. While opening the country to the outside world, we should also know how to keep a clear head.

Meets Rectification Inspectors

OW241347 Fushou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 July Comrades Xiang Nan, Cheng Xu, Wu Hongxiang, Zhang Yumin, and Gao Hu called on Comrades Li Yilin, Yu Ming, and Xiao Gang of the east China inspection team of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification currently inspecting party rectification work in our province and listened to the latter's opinions on the party rectification work in county-level organizations in our province.

At present, party rectification at the provincial level has basically been concluded, the comparison and examination phase of party rectification at the prefectural and city level will be soon completed, and county-level party rectification is in full swing. From now on, the provincial and prefectural-city level efforts should concentrate on day to day office work. If all routine work is imposed on counties, it would adversely affect or disrupt county-level party rectification. We must pay serious attention to this situation and effectively strengthen our specific guidance to county-level party rectification.

Comrade Xiang Nan gave three instructions on the current on-going county-level party rectification and made specific arrangements for all prefectural, city, and county party committee secretaries at the working conference called by the provincial CPC Committee.

1. Leadership over the county-level party rectification must be strengthened. In compliance with the CPC Central Committee's requirements, all prefectural and city party committees must assign one deputy secretary to take care of party rectification. County party committees must form two leading squads, one to take care of party rectification, and one to set up a party rectification office staffed by a small number of able and competent persons.

2. Provincial, prefectural, and city meetings must be curtailed, canceling as many unnecessary meetings as possible. Necessary meetings must be shortened. When related provincial and prefectural departments call meetings among county-level cadres, the provincial, prefectural, and city party committees should see to it that these meetings are held in accordance with the above principle.

3. In the 2 months before and after county-level party rectification enters the comparison and examination phase, county-level leading personnel must not go on visits or tours abroad or to other provinces. Prefectural and city party committees, please, strictly see to it.

The leading comrades of the east China inspection team consented to Comrade Xiang Nan's instructions.

Calls for Rural Development

OW230913 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] At a 19 July provincial meeting on village and town enterprises. Comrade Xiang Nan, secretary of the provincial party committee, called for steady development of village and town enterprises and a tough war against economic crime.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Village and town enterprises have indeed played a major role in recent years in the province's economic development and have displayed immense vitality. However, some serious problems have also emerged in the course of development. Some enterprises and units in Jinjiang Prefecture mass-produced fake drugs and, through bribery, sold them all over the country. This vicious act, which flagrantly violated not only party discipline and the law, but also social ethics, has outraged people throughout the country. As the scum of village and town enterprises, these people should be dealt with in a prompt, rigorous, and resolute manner in accordance with central authorities' instructions. In order to check this unhealthy tendency and ensure the sound development of village and town enterprises, it is necessary to arrest, sentence, and dismiss such people from the party, and pursue the liability of their superiors as appropriate.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: It is essential to differentiate between the development of village and town enterprises and the war against economic crime, as the two cannot be discussed under the same heading. The current problems are not only limited to fake drugs; there are also counterfeit wines, cigarettes, phosphate fertilizers, gourmet powders, and plant seeds. Some localities sold several hundred thousand jin of old plant seeds which failed to sprout. As a result, they deceived the masses and delayed the sowing. These unscrupulous people are practicing capitalism and undermining socialism. The provincial party committee should also be held responsible for failing to take action in the past to closely guard against such undesirable phenomena and firmly strike at them according to the law.

Comrade Xiang Nan stated: The moral of the Jinjiang fake drug scandal is that it is necessary to invigorate the economy and strengthen control simultaneously. In invigorating the economy, it is necessary to avoid fraudulent practices and relaxing control. The Jinjiang fake drug scandal has sounded the alarm for village and town enterprises and party committees at all levels. I hope that fellow delegates will, after the meeting, further study the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter, thoroughly examine their work on village and town enterprises, strive to promote positive phenomena and correct negative ones, resolutely deal with illegal practices, conduct self-examination, and make corrections as necessary.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: In order to ensure the steady development of village and town enterprises, it is necessary to recognize the different situations requiring action to develop, improve, consolidate, or ban certain village and town enterprises and offer instructions accordingly.

1. It is necessary to vigorously develop self or foreign-funded village and town enterprises whose product quality is reliable and whose products are marketable.
2. It is necessary to constantly improve the industrial and production structures, the technical level, and management of basically sound village and town enterprises whose output value exceeds 3,000 yuan.

3. It is necessary to conscientiously consolidate those village and town enterprises whose product quality is poor, have repeatedly failed to pass inspection, and those that subsist on large loans and have not been registered with and approved by competent authorities.

4. It is necessary to resolutely ban those village and town enterprises that have violated party discipline, the law, social ethics, and are engaged in fraudulent practices.

It is hoped that party committees and governments at all levels and various concerned departments will take actual needs into consideration in helping with the development of village and town enterprises, refrain from seeking overall development by disregarding the situation of each enterprise and blindly vying for speedy progress, properly coordinate efforts with those concerned inside and outside the province, effectively readjust the production structure, and strive to be of one mind so as to ensure sound and steady development of the province's village and town enterprises.

JIANGSU HARBOR BECOMES MAJOR CONTAINER PORT

OW231405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Nanjing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The current policy of opening to the outside world has enabled Zhangjiangang, an obscure harbor in Jiangsu Province, to become one of China's four major container ports. Harbor officials told XINHUA today that Zhangjiangang handled more than 11,000 containers in the first six months this year, closely following Shanghai, Tianjin and Dalian, Chinese leading container terminals.

One of four harbors in the Yangtze River delta open to foreign ships, Zhangjiangang, a deep-water harbor, operates loading and unloading all the year round. It has become a major transit port for imports and exports from Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Sichuan Provinces.

Local cargo ships have scheduled sailings directly from here to Japan and Hong Kong two to three times a month, and cargo is delivered to European countries, the United States, Canada, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand via Hong Kong. The officials said three new 10,000-dwt berths will be opened late this year to accommodate more foreign ships.

SHANGHAI'S WANG DAOHAN RESIGNS AS MAYOR

OW250040 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened ceremoniously this morning in the hall of the Shanghai exhibition center.

During the meeting chaired by Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, Vice Mayor Liu Zhenyuan explained the draft regulations for popularizing compulsory education in Shanghai. In addition to the resolution accepting Comrade Wang Daohan's request to resign from the office of Shanghai mayor, the meeting also adopted other resolutions.

The meeting also heard Vice Chairman Wang Tao's explanation on the draft resolution establishing four special committees under the municipal People's Congress, and Secretary General Shi Ping's explanation of draft measures for the election processes of the congress.

NANFANG RIBAO ON COUNTY-LEVEL RECTIFICATION WORK

HK240709 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Promising High Hopes of Success"]

[Text] The work meeting on the second stage of party rectification (at county level) held by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has been a great success. Secretaries of various county CPC committees and discipline inspection committees throughout the province who participated in the meeting are very satisfied with it and are full of confidence in doing a good job in party rectification in their respective counties. This indicates that there are promising high hopes of success in party rectification in various counties.

As many county party secretaries have put it: "This meeting has grasped the crucial point and has grasped it correctly." This crucial point is to make strengthening party character and correcting the new unhealthy trends the focus of the current party rectification. Of course, in conducting party rectification at the county level, we have to comprehensively fulfill the four basic tasks of party rectification -- seeking unity of thinking, rectifying work styles, heightening the sense of discipline, and purifying organizations. There should not be any doubt about this. Nevertheless, through taking part in this meeting, our comrades have come to fully understand that we must make strengthening party character and correcting the new unhealthy trends the focus of the second state of party rectification before we can ensure the smooth progress of reform, promote the healthy development of economic construction, and enhance the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In doing so, we are acting in conformity with the needs of the general task and the general goal, with the realities of Guangdong, and with the instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification concerning the second stage of party rectification. Only by so doing can we grasp the principal contradictions and promote the overall fulfillment of the various tasks of party rectification.

What is particularly important is that this meeting has, in accordance with the principles of party character and in accordance with the needs of strengthening education on ideals and discipline, set forth the situation of the new unhealthy trends, looked into their harmful effect, analyzed some muddled ideas, summed up rich experiences, and drawn conclusions. This has helped everyone deeply understand that although new unhealthy trends have appeared in various forms, they are, in essence, expressions of the ideology of abusing one's power to seek personal gain in the new situation as well as being extremely irresponsible toward the cause of the party and the country and toward the interests of the people. They run counter to lofty communist ideals and the party's notion of discipline.

It would be impossible to correct the new unhealthy trends through party rectification without our being thus determined, starting with leaders, and without thrashing out the rights and wrongs in ideology, stand, and viewpoint. Some unhealthy trends that might temporarily have been corrected would no doubt emerge or emerge in disguise again before long. This is because the new unhealthy trends have emerged when the situation throughout the province and the country is very favorable and when Guangdong's economic construction is thriving. Consequently, the people are prone to lowering their guard against these problems, which are minor aspects. The new unhealthy trends have emerged under the disguise of reform and this can easily mislead the people. The new unhealthy trends have pandered to a portion of the people who have backward ideas and are linked with the immediate, and often unreasonable, interests of particular units and localities, thus involving a wide scope. Therefore, responsible comrades of various counties, after truly gaining clarity in ideology, have come to better realize that it is absolutely necessary for the provincial party committee to grasp party rectification as it has and to make such great efforts to make the work meeting on party rectification a success.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

County party secretaries and county inspection committee secretaries universally hold that the method of conducting this meeting is correct and the style of the meeting is good. Speeches by leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee employ elicitation and are convincing because of their reasoning. The meeting has adopted the methods of integrating theory with practice, self-education, and mutual education. The meeting has deepened the participants' understanding without attacking anyone; and it has helped the participants distinguish right from wrong and caused them to have ease of mind. It is precisely because of this that all comrades who have participated in the meeting are full of confidence in enlightening others, using methods adopted at the meeting to seek unity of thinking, and deepening the understanding of all party members of respective counties in order to do a good job in party rectification.

Party committees at the county level are both leading organs and executive organs. They are directly geared to the needs of the masses and are on the first line of industrial and agricultural production. In this sense, if party rectification and party building at the county level is properly carried out, there will be promising high hopes of success in the work of various counties and the province.

We believe that responsible comrades of various counties will closely integrate the guidelines of this meeting with the situation of respective localities and grasp firmly the work of party rectification until it is successfully completed.

GUANGZHOU PLA HOLDS MEETING ON STREAMLINING

HK250557 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The CPC Committee of Guangzhou Military Region held an enlarged meeting from 17 to 24 July to convey and study the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, look into measures for implementing it, and mobilize the commanders and fighters throughout the region to unite closely, work well, and satisfactorily complete the task of reforming the structure, streamlining, and reorganization.

During the 8-day meeting, Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian conveyed the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. Commander You Taishong delivered a summation on behalf of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee.

In connection with the actual situation in the units, the participants in the meeting, who were principal leaders of units at and above divisional-level, carefully and systematically studied the important speeches of Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and other leading comrades at the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and deepened their understanding of the profound significance of the reduction of 1 million personnel in the Armed Forces.

In this summation, Commander You Taishong first pointed out: The key to making a success of streamlining and reorganization lies in bringing the thinking of the commanders and fighters into line with the strategic policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. In this way every comrade will spontaneously see the overall picture of the state's economic construction and the long-term building of the Armed Forces and take a correct view of the abolition, amalgamation, alteration, and lowering of status of some units and of the question of individual promotion, demotion, and leaving or remaining in the Armed Forces, and resolutely subordinate the interests of the partial and the individual to those of the whole and the revolution.

Regarding the amalgamation of units and the assignment of the leadership groups at all levels, we must stress great unity and the solidarity of people from all corners of the country. The units must take the initiative to report to the local CPC committees and government of the situation in PLA streamlining and reorganization, and take effective steps to bring closer relations between Army and government and Army and people.

GUANGXI STRIVING TO RESETTLE DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

OW241245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Nanning, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- Taking the over-all situation into primary consideration, governments at all levels in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region are arranging for the resettlement of demobilized soldiers by supporting army building.

Guangxi is situated on the border defense front. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and people's government have on many occasions instructed departments concerned to make the resettlement of demobilized soldiers their major task in solidifying national defense and defending the frontiers and to earnestly fulfill this task, stressing that on no account should the resettlement work be unsatisfactory and jeopardize the Army units' mission to defend the frontiers.

All local governments and civil affairs departments are paying special attention to assisting demobilized soldiers coming from rural areas. Leading groups for three-level assistance and support have been set up in 19 counties in 5 prefectures. A large number of demobilized fighters who excelled in the struggle to defend the frontier and were faced with difficulties in production work and livelihood have been given priority assistance by providing funds, technical knowhow, and materials. Some of them have become specialized crop planting or animal raising households; some have been developing fruit and forest trees; some others have become managers of village and town enterprises; and still others have formed economic associations for farming, industry and commerce. They are well on their way to becoming well-off by hard and diligent work.

All local governments are also taking good care of trained dual-purpose persons among the demobilized soldiers. Many counties and districts have set up dual-purpose personnel information centers to make recommendations to related units on retired soldiers with special skills so that they will be used in the right places.

Of the 44 retired soldiers received by Yulin City last year, 37 were skilled in automobile driving, machine repair and maintenance, and telecommunications. The city's departments concerned contacted over 50 units and, as a result, 36 of them were employed in jobs related to their skills, the remaining one being physically handicapped.

Beiliu County had over 200 demobilized fighters from the former Capital Construction Engineering and Railway Corps. The county government organized them into a capital construction contingent and incorporated it into the country's general construction company, appointing two engineers to that contingent as technical advisors. Giving play to their special skills, these demobilized fighters have made contributions to village and town building.

The autonomous region adopted a special policy to give preferential treatment in resettlement to those demobilized soldiers who had been cited for meritorious service or crippled by wounds in their struggle to defend the frontier.

DROUGHT-FIGHTING MEASURES PUT FORTH IN HUMAN

NK240947 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday Xiong Qingquan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, made a radio and television speech on fighting drought, calling on all people in the province to take immediate action to fight drought and reap bumper harvests in this year's agricultural production. In his speech Xiong Qingquan put forth four proposals.

1. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work of fighting drought. The provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to form six drought-fighting teams consisting of leading cadres of the relevant provincial departments and headed by principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government and to dispatch them to Hengyang, Lingling, Shaoyang, Chenzhou, Ludi, and Huaihua Prefectures and Cities to assist people there in fighting drought. Cadres of all prefectures, cities, and counties, those at district and township levels in particular, must go all out to take part in the struggle against drought.
2. It is necessary to fully mobilize the masses and to rely on them in fighting drought and reaping bumper harvests.
3. It is necessary to help the broad masses of peasants solve concrete difficulties in fighting against drought and providing disaster relief. All departments and units must put fighting drought above all else, consider and do everything to fight drought, and help rural areas in removing obstacles to fighting drought in human, material, and financial resources.
4. It is necessary to take resolute and remedial measures to make up the losses caused by drought, and to make up the losses in early rice by increasing production of late rice, the losses caused in mountainous areas by increasing production in lake areas, and the losses in disaster areas by increasing production in nondisaster areas. In addition, all localities must firmly grasp preparations for winter sowing, expand the areas for growing rapeseed and spring grains and do their utmost to reap bumper harvests in agricultural production.

HUMAN PANEL SETS OUT SECOND HALF TASKS

NK240243 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] While analyzing and summing up industry and communications production in the first half of the year, the provincial Economics Commission has made arrangements for work in the second half of the year in the light of various weak links. In the first half of the year the province's industry achieved synchronous growth in output value, profit, and tax and profit payments. In addition the growth in the main economic results indices exceeded the growth of output value. However, the quality of some best-selling products declined, input consumption and production costs rose, and the pace of technological transformation and of diffusion and joint operations in product manufacture was slow.

In view of this, the provincial Economics Commission has demanded that in the second half of the year efforts should be made to grasp product quality and reduce raw material consumption. Under the premise of ensuring synchronous growth of economic results, the province should achieve the year's general targets for industry and communications. The commission has also decided that its director and deputy directors will lead organ cadres to the prefectures and cities to firm up measures for invigorating the enterprises and to conduct analysis and readjustment of technological transformation, diffusion and joint operations in produce manufacture, and product mix.

XIZANG LEADER LAUDS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS PERSONNEL

HK190440 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 July the regional CPC Committee and people's government jointly held a meeting of members of headquarters and representatives of technological and engineering personnel from 43 assistance projects that are being carried out by other provinces and cities. Members of headquarters and representatives of technological and engineering personnel from Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Tianjin, Fujian, Sichuan, the No 3 company of the Southwest Electrical Power Control Bureau, the Beijing heavy electrical machinery plant, the No 331 plant in Hunan's Zhushou, and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction attended the meeting.

Doje Cedain, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, the regional people's government, and the various nationalities in the region, he extended gratitude to responsible comrades of the party and government and the people of the provinces and cities that have assisted Xizang in carrying out the projects. He extended regards and gratitude to all the technological and engineering personnel who have taken part in the assistance projects.

He said: To meet the demands of the CPC Central Committee, you have feared neither hardship nor fatigue in building the projects, and have created a miracle in the construction history of Xizang. Your good ideology, technology, and experience are well worth our studying forever. Many of your heroic and moving deeds in the construction have deeply impressed the people of Zang nationality.

The significance of your coming to the plateau to take part in the construction is much more than the significance of material construction itself. You have added a new chapter to the unity of nationalities on the roof of the world, which has produced a far-reaching impact on Xizang and the interior areas.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. The responsible comrades of the headquarters for the assistance projects of all provinces and cities spoke at the meeting one after another. They reported on the progress of their projects, and the advanced deeds and people who have emerged in the construction.

Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He highly valued the rapid progress and high quality of the 43 projects. He expressed the hope that the construction units of all the provinces and cities will leave the names and advanced deeds of all the technological and engineering personnel who have come to Xizang to assist the building of the projects so that they can be recorded in the glorious historical book of Xizang and can be used to educate posterity.

Regional party and government leaders Yangling Doje, Basang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Doje Cering, Dan Zeng, Hu Songjie, Qamco, and Gyibug Puncog Decain attended the meeting and had a group photo taken with the participating comrades to mark the occasion.

After the meeting, the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government gave an informal dinner for members of the headquarters and representatives of technological and engineering personnel from the provinces and cities.

YUNNAN BORDER TROOPS URGED TO MAINTAIN VIGILANCE

HX250207 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] To mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the great PLA, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government have issued a comfort cable extending festive greetings and cordial regards to the combat units on the Sino-Vietnamese border frontline on behalf of the people of the whole province.

The cable praised the commanders and fighters of the frontline combat units for guarding the motherland's southerly outposts all year round, and, with the lofty belief that the interests of the motherland and the people are paramount, fighting for the motherland and the people's interests in conditions of great hardship, building with their blood and lives a steel Great Wall for defending the socialist modernisation drive, and bravely upholding the motherland's dignity.

The cable said: At present, while stepping up their war of aggression against Cambodia and launching frequent incursions into Thai territory, the Vietnamese authorities are continually carrying out armed provocations against our border areas. We do not want one inch of the territory of others, and we will certainly not permit any enemy to encroach one inch onto our territory.

The cable urged the commanders and fighters of the combat border defense units to continue to display the determined spirit, heighten vigilance one hundred-fold, and be always ready to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade. The cable pledged that the people of the whole province would be their strong support and were resolved to do a good job in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. They would further form in society an excellent atmosphere of respecting and cherishing the Armed Forces, support the building of the units, and support them in ensuring the smooth progress of restructuring, streamlining, and reorganization. The people would advance hand in hand with them and make greater contributions with them in defending the border.

BEIJING TO UNIVERSALIZE MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

OW230843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- All Beijing urban youngsters are to enter senior middle school by 1990, today's BEIJING DAILY reports. Junior middle school will be made universal by 1987. Presently primary school has been universal in the capital. The municipal government has taken these steps in response to the central government decision to reform the educational system.

Senior middle education includes regular senior middle schools, professional secondary schools, specialized technical schools, and training courses for junior middle school graduates before employment. The ratio of secondary technical school entrants to regular senior middle school is 1.09:1 this year.

In rural areas around the city, junior middle education is to be made universal by 1990. At the same time, there is to be a big increase of facilities for nurseries, the deaf, dumb and blind and mentally retarded children.

KMT SECRET AGENT UNCOVERED IN NEI MONGGOL

SK250422 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The regional organ of state security cracked open a case involving Taiwan Kuomintang secret agents. (A Ming), former actor of the Nei Monggol Film Studio and a Taiwan KMT secret agent, and his party have recently been punished again according to the law.

While living in Hong Kong in 1975, (A Ming) was recruited by the Taiwan KMT and enlisted as a secret agent. After he returned to the region, he concentrated on collecting intelligence concerning the region and engaged in inciting defection and [words indistinct] activities. He also helped those who worked with him, with money and materials, go abroad to lure, cheat, and buy the services of several persons with serious corrosive bourgeois ideas, and got in touch with the secret agency. He was rewarded by the Taiwan KMT secret agency and appointed deputy head of a secret agency in Hong Kong and a KMT secret agent.

He engaged in espionage activities even more unscrupulously. He was once arrested and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, but continued to persist in a reactionary standpoint, was dead set on exerting all his strength for the Taiwan KMT secret agency, and once again got in touch with the secret agency in Hong Kong. He gave petty favors, offering a bourgeois way of life and inculcating reactionary ideas, and acted in the capacity of a KMT secret agent to successively recruit five secret agents, including (Jia Congmin) and (Zhao Ziyang). He also arranged code names for these persons, taught them methods for espionage communications, and ordered them to write letters pledging loyalty to the secret agency. He also personally wrote a report to the secret agency. His espionage activities were investigated by the regional state security organ. Through correct and secret investigations in cooperation with relevant units and people, the case was cracked open and evidence of the entire operation was seized.

HEILONGJIANG MAPS OUT PLANS TO BUILD RAILROADS

SK230741 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial people's government has adopted a decision on building four railroads during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, between the areas of Suiyang and (Laoheishan), Nenjiang and (Heibaoshan), Beian and Heihe, and between (Defeilong) and Baoxing. The construction of these railroads is aimed at linking the areas with coal mines, old forests, and other various mines, and the majority of these railroads will be built on former road foundations. These railroad construction plans are marked by low costs, less investment, a short construction period, and quick results.

The province plans to begin its construction on the railroad between Suiyang and (Laoheishan) this year, and between Nenjiang and (Heibaoshan) next year. The construction of the two railroads will be completed in 1988 and be put into production as well. The designing and surveying work of the two railroads is at present in full swing, and that of the other two railroads will be carried out subsequently.

The four local railroads will total 613 km long, their total volume of goods transported is expected to reach 7.85 million tons at the initial stage and 14 million tons at a later stage. All of this will play an active role in making the province's economy prosperous, accelerating the pace of developing natural provincial resources, and in making things convenient for the people's livelihood.

LIAONING CONCLUDES RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

SK240701 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The second-stage party rectification work conference of the provincial CPC Committee ended on 23 July. Xu Shaofu, deputy head of the group in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC Committee, presented a plan for the next stage party rectification work at the beginning of the conference. Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the close of the conference.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Xu Shaofu presented a plan for the next stage of party rectification work. He pointed out: Our province has made certain achievements in second-stage party rectification work. Party rectification work is developing soundly. But we must notice that most units, in a state of vague generalizations, fail to make marked achievements in the work. It merits attention that some comrades overestimate the achievements in party rectification and some are slack in the work. They set party rectification against reforms. We must try to change this situation as quickly as possible in order to thoroughly conduct party rectification work.

Xu Shaofu stressed: All localities must continue to regard the strengthening of party members' sense of party discipline as a prominent task of party rectification, and further investigate and correct various unhealthy practices.

Xu Shaofu said: At present, the party rectification work of some units is bustling with activity, and they did a good job in writing their party rectification reports. However, they do not solve practical problems. The people have many complaints about them. Thus, leaders must conscientiously eliminate bureaucracy, refrain from indulging in idle talk, do more practical work, and conscientiously solve several problems that the people are most concerned with and that were not solved for a long time.

We must eliminate obstacles and do well in handling major and appalling cases, checking and handling three types of persons, and building the third echelon and leading bodies.

Xu Shaofu concluded: A large number of decentralized units, involving large numbers of party members, are engaged in second-stage party rectification work. We must strengthen leadership in order to conduct party rectification work with high standards and without perfunctoriness.

The provincial CPC Committee called for gradually setting up a system of leaders taking the responsibility for party rectification work, checking at each level, setting up a system for guiding party rectification work at different levels, and giving guidance to the party rectification work through classifying the reality.

In his speech, Comrade Li Guixian repeatedly stressed. In order to complete party rectification work, we must really solve major ideological, practical, and organizational problems; refrain from indulging in empty talk; do more practical deeds; and in particular, make breakthroughs in checking and handling major and appalling cases; correct new unhealthy practices in one after another; really foster good party style; and ensure a smooth progress of reform.

Radio Comments on Rectification

SK240548 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Short commentary: Party Rectification Is a Guarantee for Promoting the Reform]

[Text] After the central authority had promulgated the decisions on the reforms of the economic structure, the scientific and technological system, and the educational system, our province carried out second-stage party rectification work. Some second-stage party rectification units stand in the forefront of the three great reforms. Thus, we must clearly understand that party rectification must be a guarantee for promoting the reforms. At present, the reforms are a central task of our party and state. Without the reforms, party rectification will lose its practical goals and significance. If we do not eliminate the obstacles in the ideological, practical, disciplinary, and organizational aspects through party rectification, it will be impossible to conduct the reforms smoothly.

At present, some localities and units are tired of party rectification and have become slack in their work. They said that they should hasten completion of the party rectification work in order to be ready to attend to the economic work and reforms. This kind of attitude really set party rectification against the reforms and economic construction. Therefore, such an attitude is wrong. We must resolutely correct this attitude. If the party style is not good, if there is no strict discipline, or if the party organizations have no fighting force, the reforms will certainly go astray and the four modernizations will undoubtedly fail. Therefore, we should clearly understand the circular concerning new unhealthy practices emerging in the fourth quarter of last year. In the course of party rectification, we must eliminate the unhealthy practices of taking the opportunity of conducting the reforms to commit fraud and taking advantage of one's function to seek private gains, to arbitrarily give bonuses and materials, and to arbitrarily raise wages and goods prices, and educate party members to strengthen organizational discipline and party spirit. Lower levels are not allowed to take countermeasures against the policies formulated by higher levels. Through party rectification, we should remove resistance and obstacles facing the reforms in order to ensure their development toward a socialist orientation. We should closely link party rectification with the reforms and make them promote each other in order to realize success in both party rectification and the reforms.

SONG LIN TO PRESIDE AT QINGHAI CONGRESS SESSION

HK250307 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress was held on the afternoon of 24 July. Song Lin, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided. The meeting elected the members of the session presidium and the secretary general and approved the agenda.

The agenda of the session is as follows: 1) to hear and discuss the provincial government work report; 2) to hear and discuss the report on the execution of the national economic plan in 1984 and on the draft national economic and social development plan for 1985; and to examine and approve the 1985 plan; 3) to hear and discuss a report on the final accounts for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985; and to examine and approve the accounts and the budget; 4) to hear and discuss the work reports of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Higher People's Court, and the People's Procuratorate; 5) elections.

The Presidium of the session also held its first meeting in the afternoon, with Song Lin as president. The meeting appointed the executive chairmen of the Presidium. These are Song Lin, Yang Xilin, Qiang Jianhua, Xabchung Garbo, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, Yang Wenjin, Zhuojia, Wei Jinde, and Yang Maojia.

DROUGHT THREATENS AUTUMN CROPS IN SHAANXI

HK250115 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Summary from poor reception] The provincial government issued an urgent circular yesterday on fighting drought. The circular said that many parts of the province have had no soaking rain since the beginning of June, and the weather during July has been hot, with the result that the soil lacks moisture. According to incomplete statistics, over 10 million mu of autumn crops in the province are now affected by drought. According to the forecast, high temperatures and drought are expected to continue for a time in the Guanzhong region and southern Shaanxi, and the drought will continue to develop, posing a serious threat to the autumn crops.

In view of this, the people's government at all levels must rapidly launch a struggle against the drought. It is necessary to be prepared for a protracted struggle. Departments concerned should send work groups to the frontline to identify and help solve problems.

SHAANXI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON HIDING SHORTCOMINGS

HK221009 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Shortcomings Should Not Be Shielded"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang criticized some cadres in our Shaanxi Province for their irresponsible attitude, saying that some comrades fail to make known their positions at meetings but spend their time drawing circles on documents, that this phenomenon is very serious, and that this irresponsible attitude is really dreadful! The problems in the work style of our cadres, which Comrade Yaobang seriously pointed out, conform entirely to the actual situation in our province. We should modestly accept this criticism. The various shortcomings and mistakes in our work are directly or indirectly related to this irresponsible attitude characterized by bureaucratism.

Now, some incorrect ideas or practices still exist among some comrades, particularly some leading cadres. With regard to problems that have cropped up in their work, some comrades refuse either to assume the responsibility or to put themselves in a correct relationship to the problems. Some comrades try to cover up the problems within the range of their work. Not only do they lack the courage to place the problems on the table but they also forbid others to point them out, holding that bringing the problems to light will result in negating their achievements. Other comrades feel happy when told of their merits but get angry to have their errors pointed out. They even place personal dignity above the cause of the party and are concerned only about face-saving without any regard for the interests of the masses. Still others are busy attending an excessive number of redundant meetings and duplicate documents that they are ignorant about and fail to hold themselves responsible for any mishaps. To put it in a nutshell, they shield shortcomings. This is extremely harmful and should be resolutely discarded.

Shortcomings must be brought to light. Why should we rake up and not shield shortcomings? This issue should be approached in the following ways.

First, the development of things has always been uneven at all times and under all circumstances and there are always strong points as well as shortcomings. It is impossible to shield shortcomings because they exist objectively. Only by adhering to the Marxist theory of knowledge and methodology, acknowledging and facing up to our shortcomings, and striving to overcome them is it possible to stimulate the transformation of things, to turn our shortcomings into strong points, and to make constant progress in our work. If we adopt a policy of nonrecognition toward the problems in our work and try by every possible means to cover them up, they will become the bane of our life and harm the cause of our party.

Second, the nature and aim of the Communist Party determines that we must conform to the fundamental interests of the people in what we do. No matter what shortcomings we have, we must, in the spirit of holding ourselves completely responsible to the party and the people, not only be bold in exposing our shortcomings but also sincerely welcome and modestly accept criticisms from various quarters. Under no circumstances should we conceal our faults for fear of criticism and thus bring calamity to the country and the people. This is an ideological understanding that a communist, particularly a leading cadre of the party, should have. Shielding shortcomings is incompatible with the demand of consolidating and developing the current excellent situation. In an effort to stimulate the coordinated development of the economic construction so that some temporarily backward localities can keep pace with the development of the situation as a whole, and in an attempt to prevent people from being intoxicated with success and forgetting themselves under the excellent situation and catching sight of only the good and not the bad aspects, it is also necessary to candidly expose our shortcomings, even though they are problems relating only to the party and constitute a minor aspect. Otherwise, it will be impossible to assess the overall situation in keeping with reality, to start from actual conditions in conscientiously studying and setting forth methods for solving the problems, and to direct our work more effectively. If we ponder and understand the problems in this way, we shall be able to modestly accept criticisms from various quarters, to constantly overcome bureaucracy, and to improve our work.

On the one hand, we should grasp the work style of cadres as an extremely important issue; on the other hand, in the process of solving this issue, we should also discard the previous practice of attacking people in an oversimplified and crude way. We should start with helping and educating cadres. Not only should we spot the outstanding problems but also make a comprehensive analysis of them and realistically sum up experiences and lessons. We should not exaggerate them, still less should we act punitively.

Naturally, it is necessary to resolutely dismiss, replace, or transfer a handful of people who are not honest and upright and who are really incompetent and to deal in all earnestness with a small handful of people who have seriously violated the law and discipline. Under no circumstances should we be indulgent or accommodating toward them.

In changing the work style, there must be a good spiritual outlook. Quite a few comrades do not concentrate their energy on the cause of the party and people and, not daring to grasp work conscientiously and in a responsible manner, they try to shift the responsibility onto others when something crops up. They spend a lot of time on minor and even unprincipled disputes and, on numerous matters, they only pursue appearances and formalism. This is extremely harmful to our cause. Quadruplication and the four modernizations program are a very arduous historic task. It calls for a good spiritual outlook and a spirit of seeking truth from facts and carrying out arduous struggle on the part of our cadres, particularly the leading cadres at all levels. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that it is necessary to "indulge less in idle talk and engage more in practical work." Under the excellent situation, we must be sober-minded, firmly grasp the weak links, and conscientiously study and solve outstanding problems. The current line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee are entirely correct. Reforms must be carried on and there should be no hesitation and vacillation about this. We should not merely see the good aspect of the situation, become hotheaded, work perfunctorily, and be unrealistically optimistic. Neither should we lose sight of the excellent situation because of the need to strengthen the weak links, become pessimistic, and even take a passive attitude. As to the weak links in our work, the various localities, trades, professions, and units are naturally different from one another. It is hoped that the leading comrades at all levels will conduct investigation and study, carry out specific work conscientiously, overcome bureaucracy, and solve the problems one after another. So long as we reach a common understanding, act in unison, brave all hardships, work together with one heart, and work conscientiously, we can overcome all difficulties.

XINJIANG HOLDS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

HK230110 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The regional conference on scientific and technological work which lasted 6 days, concluded in Urumqi this afternoon. This conference on scientific and technological work studied and conveyed the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the scientific and technological structure and the spirit of the national conference on scientific and technological work, seriously discussed and studied the region's views on implementing the decision of the central authorities, and completely made arrangements for reform of the scientific and technological structure in our region.

In the light of the realities of Xinjiang, responsible comrades from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities who are in charge of scientific and technological work and 270 representatives from departments concerned, including scientific research organs, institutes of higher education, factories, mines, enterprises, science and technology committees, planning committees, and economic committees, seriously discussed four crucial problems on reforming the system of the appropriation of funds, expanding the technology market, increasing the ability to absorb technology and to carry out exploitation, and reforming the system of management of science and technology personnel.

They put forward many supplementary views and suggestions on the revision of the region's views on implementing the decision of the central authorities on the combination of science and technology and social economic development, in the relationship between catering to the needs of the masses and relying on them, and in the two aspects of objective needs and of actual possibility.

The conference demanded: All prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, departments, and units must work out their plans for reform and measures for implementation in accordance with the spirit of the decision of the central authorities and of this conference, on the basis of penetrating investigation and study, and in connection with their own specific situation. The five original experimental units must continue to go ahead on reform and must provide experiences for reform of the scientific and technological structure throughout the region. All other research organs must start reform in the second half of the year. In the course of reform, leaders at all levels must fully rely on the conscientious actions of the science and technology workers, must arouse their initiative and creativeness, and must both unswervingly carry out reform and resolutely curb new unhealthy trends so as to make reform work develop healthily along the correct road.

During the period of the conference, responsible comrades of the regional party and government, including Wang Enmao and Li Jiayu, went to the conference to visit the representatives. Comrade Wang Enmao spoke at the conference. In his speech, he laid stress on the important role of the science and technology personnel in the course of reform. He hoped that all science and technology personnel will establish lofty communist ideals and at the same time, will abide by discipline and will make new contributions toward invigorating the scientific and technological cause in our region with practical actions.

Song Hanliang, vice chairman of the region, presided over this conference and delivered a summation speech at the conclusion of the conference.

SINO-U.S. NUCLEAR ACCORD, TAIWAN ISSUE VIEWED

HK241032 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 24 Jul 85 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Sino-U.S. Nuclear Energy Agreement Finally Signed"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the White House was bustling with activity. U.S. President Reagan officiated at a ceremony on the lawn to welcome PRC President Li Xiannian. About 1,000 were present on the occasion. So many people were gathered because first, President Li is the first Chinese head of state ever invited to visit Washington and this is an indication of the further development of Sino-U.S. friendship and relations and, second, this is Reagan's first appearance on an official occasion since his operation and recovery. His health is the focus of attention.

Apart from all this, the latest piece of news is that after recovering from his illness, Reagan has made his first major decision; that is, he has approved the official signing of the agreement on Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation. Twenty-four hours before Li Xiannian's arrival at the White House, he formally accepted the opinion of the U.S. State Department and let U.S. officials make emergency preparations for the signing of the agreement.

The case, which was 14 months old, was thus concluded. In May 1984, when Reagan visited China, he initialed the agreement. However, after returning to the United States, he procrastinated on its signing. China was not to blame for this procrastination. If Reagan had still been unable to do anything about this problem during Li Xiannian's visit to the United States, he would have been embarrassed.

Foreign commentators have analyzed the signing of the agreement on Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation from two angles. Their first conclusion is that as a result of this, Sino-U.S. relations will further develop, and their second conclusion is that in order to help American businessmen do nuclear energy and power business with China, Reagan has opened a door.

In recent years, in addition to vigorously building thermal and hydroelectric power stations, the PRC has also been vigorously building nuclear power stations in order to speedily solve the problem of its energy supply shortage in the course of its four modernizations. It has been estimated that between now and the end of this century, a dozen or more new nuclear power stations will have to import facilities valued at \$20 billion. At present, the situation favors Europeans, and American contractors are very anxious because they were prevented from taking part in this business by the absence of an agreement on Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation. Now, this door has been opened. At present, China is negotiating with some foreign businessmen on nuclear power facilities valued at more than \$5 billion. The participation of U.S. contractors in this business is now possible.

Of course, the most important problem between China and the United States has yet to be solved. This problem is their differences over the Taiwan issue. The present political climate in the United States shows little possibility for the immediate elimination of these differences. It is reported that during his meeting with Reagan, Li Xiannian elaborated on the idea of "one country, two systems." The Taiwan issue is in fact a problem between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. China only asks the United States not to intervene in China's cause of reunification. The long course of history will show that no one can impede this cause.

At present, China is devoting its efforts to its four modernizations. It is a force for peace. After the success of its four modernizations, it will still remain a force for peace.

Although there are obstacles and difficulties to be removed and surmounted, Sino-U.S. relations have developed rather significantly in the past 10 years. If Sino-U.S. relations can further develop in the future, they will further benefit the peoples of China and the United States.

KUANG CHIAO CHING VIEWS MAYOR OF GUANGZHOU

HK240545 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 154, 16 Jul 85, p 30

[Article by Chiu Chen: "Ye Xuanping's Prestige Is On the Rise"]

[Text] "Please don't forget I was formerly a 'run-of-the-mill mechanic.'" This is a remark Ye Xuanping has often made to people. Ye Xuanping, who is 60 years old this year, is the son of Ye Jianying. After he was transferred to work in Guangdong in 1980, he assumed the important post of vice governor and, in April 1983, he was appointed acting mayor of Guangzhou City. Only 5 years have passed since he came to Guangdong but he has left an impression of "not looking like an official in the capacity of an official." He conducts himself quite steadily in society. The first day he took up the office of acting mayor, he visited all offices of the city government organs. It is said that he is about to take up the post of governor of Guangdong Province.

About Ye Xuanping

Born in Guangdong and raised in Yanan, Ye Xuanping was originally an expert of relatively great attainments in mechanics. He studied in the Yunan Academy of Natural Sciences in 1941, studied Russian in the Harbin Industrial University in 1948, and took a machine tool refresher course in the Soviet Union after liberation. Later on, he held the posts of deputy chief engineer in the Engineering Bureau of Shenyang City, deputy factory director in the Beijing No 1 machine-building plant, and deputy head of the leading group of the Beijing Municipal Engineering Bureau, as well as member of the Standing Committee of the bureau's party committee. After that he was transferred to the State Science and Technology Commission as a bureau chief.

This would-be governor of Guangdong Province knows both Russian and English.

Ye Xuanping's wife Wu Xiaolan, also an expert in mechanics, was his schoolmate. She is one of the twin granddaughters of Wu Yuchang. Once the deputy general manager of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, Wu is now a deputy mayor of Shenzhen City.

He has two sons. The elder son is a technical cadre in the PLA. Thanks to his assiduous independent study, the younger son, once a sailor, was later assigned through examination to an oceangoing ship as a third officer.

Ye Xuanping's Work Style of Being "Open-Minded" and "Practical and Realistic"

Ye Xuanping's work style can evidently be summed up into first being "open-minded" -- listening to criticisms from all quarters with an open mind; and second being "practical and realistic" -- doing his work in a practical and realistic way. The "inaugural speech" he made the same day he was elected mayor of Guangzhou City embodied the two above-mentioned characteristics. When talking about himself and other newly elected city government leaders, he categorically said: "We are not familiar with the overall situation of the city" and "only when we step up our efforts to study and keep abreast of new developments can we do our work well as newcomers. He expressed his readiness "to set strict demands on himself, to learn modestly, to work industriously, and to strive to live up to the expectations of the people of the whole city." This not only displayed his modest and prudent work style but also reflected the fact that he squarely faced the shortcomings of a new cadre, a spirit of seeking truth from facts.

Putting Guangzhou in Order

That Ye Xuanping listens to the opinions of all quarters with an open mind is manifested in his support for the activities of making constructive extensive proposals. The magazine **NAHFENG CHUNG** [WINDOW OF THE SOUTH WIND], then soon to be first published in March 1985, initiated an activity entitled "If I Were the Belle of Guangzhou City" to solicit contributions. Ye Xuanping gave full support and developed the activity into a mass drive to make proposals to the authorities concerned. With practical content and a novel style, the drive was warmly welcomed by city residents. In a brief space of no more than 3 months, the city government received over 1,500 letters from its residents. The city government also invited some residents with original ideas to forum and listened face to face to their opinions. In accordance with their proposals and the surveys conducted by the city government, the Guangzhou City People's Government formulated three regulations concerning the overall management of the city's traffic and began implementing them on 1 July. From this event, people can see how modestly Ye Xuanping listened to, and what great importance he attached to the opinions of city residents in order to facilitate and improve the work of the city government.

Discotheques and Miniskirts

It may be due to his long experience in leadership work in industrial departments that he has formed a work style of doing solid work. Since he became mayor of Guangzhou, he has never raised any empty political slogans and what he has touched on has been mostly the city's production, traffic, and housing; that is, practical problems concerning the residents' food, clothing, shelter, and transportation. In an article he published in the first issue of **NAHFENG CHUNG** on 1 April this year, entitled "I Am Your Great Mess Officer," he described his tasks as "looking after the routine matters of several million people, such as food and drink." In the article, he cited as examples many practical problems in which the residents took immediate interest, such as housing, attending school, hygiene, prices, traffic jams, going to discotheques, watching Hong Kong television programs, and wearing miniskirts. Briefly, he stated his position on matters concerning the well-being of the residents in a clear-cut manner, rather than sidestepping them or making a secret of his views on them. In the whole article there was not a single line of ambiguous "official phraseology."

As the saying goes, the writing mirrors the writer. Ye Xuanping has a down-to-earth style of writing and work. Guangzhou is situated on both banks of the Zhu Jiang. The north-south traffic is frequently obstructed by the traffic jams on the Zhuhai and Renmin bridges. Building bridges has become the key to improving the north-south traffic in the city proper. Ye Xuanping attached particular importance to this matter. He took up the construction of the No 3 Zhu Jiang bridge, which was completed and opened to traffic within a year or so. At the same time, the construction of the No 4 Zhu Jiang is being planned. He carries those matters of which he already has a correct appraisal through to success. This is Ye Xuanping's style of doing things.

TWO MAGAZINES TO PRINT OVERSEAS EDITIONS

HK240451 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Jul 85 p 11

[By C.K. Lau]

[Text] Following the recent publication of an overseas edition of the **PEOPLE'S DAILY**, two Chinese magazines will launch their overseas editions in Hong Kong.

I. 25 Jul 85

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CHINA
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

The new editions of CHINA PICTORIAL and CHINA RECONSTRUCTS are expected to hit the streets on January 1 and will be distributed to Chinese communities all over the world.

Like the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the two magazines will be printed in full Chinese characters to suit local reading habits rather than in simplified characters commonly used in China.

To pave the way, a four-man delegation from the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration of the Chinese Ministry of Culture is now in Hong Kong on an inspection visit.

At a press conference yesterday, the director of the administration, Mr Fan Jingyi, said the new editions will still be edited and laid out in Beijing, but the pages will be airfreighted to Hong Kong for printing.

Distribution of the new editions will be handled by Peace Book Co, while negotiations are still going on with potential printers, he said.

At present, CHINA PICTORIAL is published in Chinese and 18 foreign languages and CHINA RECONSTRUCTS in Chinese and six foreign languages.

The former aims to present the culture and customs of the Chinese people pictorially while the latter seeks to present the new face of China.

The initial print runs of the new editions of CHINA PICTORIAL and CHINA RECONSTRUCTS will be 50,000 and 30,000 respectively.

Mr Fan said the contents of the two magazines will be slightly different from the mainland editions to suit the interests of local readers.

As an example, the acting director of CHINA PICTORIAL, Mr Xing Yang, said reports on China's political events that overseas readers might not be interested in will be omitted.

Feedback from various quarters showed that overseas readers were more interested in features on the cultural relics of China, such as the Great Wall, and China's social policies, such as the country's family planning programme, he said.

Mr Xing said the new editions will have about two to four pages of advertisements, but the advertising revenue is not expected to cover publishing costs.

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